HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 9 p.m.				
23rd Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9300
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	6391	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6398
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7553	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,243	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBIA	5,207	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel to sail on or about the 29th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 300	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	24th Apr 1904
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May "
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will sail at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 300. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
YEDOBONA	.....	4,351	27th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent General,
Scarpa House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 22nd April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 25th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 2,940 tons, on or about 23rd April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	.....	15th July 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2385	Winiker	7th May 1904.
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Pens	19th May 1904.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	4th June 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
34, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on applications.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMA NSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED.

"LIGHT OF ASIAS"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bouquets costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

CASH PRICES OR V. P. P.

	Rs. a.
LIFE in A GARRISON TOWN. By Lieut. Bilse	4 8
GREAT GOLFERS, their Methods at a Glance. By George W. Beldam, Illustrated	10 8
THE DIARY OF SIR JOHN MOORE. Edited by Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.B., with Portraits and Maps, 2 Vols.	26 4
THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS of SIBERIA. By Major H.G.C. Swayne, 60 Illustrations	10 15
GREATER RUSSIA. The Continental Empire of the Old World. By W. Gerrace, with Illustrations and Map	7 8
THE BACK BLOCKS of China. A Narrative of Experiences among the Chinese. By R. Logan Jack, Illustrated.	9 3

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
Will be given in the
NEW CONVENT SCHOOL, WODEHOUSE ROAD,
ON TUESDAY, 26TH APRIL, at 6 P. M.
BAND of ST. MARY'S COLLEGE in Attendance.
Rs. 2 and Re. 1 a Ticket.

THE SAME PERFORMANCE
will be held
ON SATURDAY, 23RD APRIL, at 4 P. M
For Children 8 As. a Ticket.

BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held on FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, at 6 M. P. to consider the question of removal of the Club on the expiration of the existing lease, and to determine what steps shall be taken in view thereof.

By order of the Committee,
HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

WE have THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. NANSEE KHAIRAZ & Co., Khoja Mohla, Mandvis, and 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, TO SELL KEROSINE OIL in Bulk, in Tins and in Cases of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
C. F. MEYER,
Attorney.
Bombay, April 16th, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PESTONJI NUSSERWANJI GODIWALLA, has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our Client the properties hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent vacant land or ground, hereditaments and premises situate lying and being at Koliwada, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 44 4-9 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 31, New No. 11355, Old Survey, No. 304 and New Survey No. 2-322 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E ward No. and Street No. and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East formerly by a Municipal Latrine and now by vacant land belonging to the said Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on or towards the West, North and South by the properties of the said Dhunjeebhoy Bomonji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent vacant land or ground hereditaments and premises situate lying and being at Koliwada, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and sub district of the Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 8-9 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 171, New No. 11491, old Survey No. and New Survey No. 3236, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3934, Streets No. 1 and bounded as follows.—that is to say on or towards the East by Mazagon Colliwadee Street, on or towards the West partly by the property of the said Dhunjibhoy Bomanji and partly by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dock Yard, and on or towards the North and South by other properties of the said Dhunjibhoy Bomanji and which said premises are now vacant,—Dated this 20th day of April 1904.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys,

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1904, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1903.
2.—To sanct on the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remunerations.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 14th April, 1904.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd April to 7th May, 1904, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL COCOANUT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1904, for the supply of the above Oil during the 11 months commencing from 1st May 1904.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantity and description of oil required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th April, 1904.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERM APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 44, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Mount Serene TO LET, Commanding view, Healthiest Locality, best building with tiled floor, excellent Furniture and complete. Apply to J. W. D'SOUZA, House Agent, The Club, Mahableshwar.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

AN OUNCE of satisfaction is worth a Ton of Talk. Satisfaction GOES WITH SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Best for Malarial and other Fevers Never known to fail.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singers Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

By order of the Trustees to the estate of Esse Hajee Abubakar and Esse Hajee Abubakar and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., the following fancy goods, consisting of large quantity of various toys in boxes, flower vases, stands, mirror brackets, centre pieces, terra-cotta figures, etc.
The property is on view.

SALE OF 110 FULL-PRESSED BALES KADI GINNED COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Godown of Chunda Ramjee Press by order of Parikh Chimanlal Mahipatram and on account and at the risk of Sha Canjee Purbut and Co.
110 Full-pressed bales kadi ginned cotton selected and stamped by Sha Canjee Purbut and Co.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT UPPER MAHIM ON LADY JAMSETJEE ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor Hoosainmeya Baloomeya Samsudin Penker, and also on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Baloomeya Samsudin Penker in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of January, 1902, the following landed property viz—
All that piece of Pension and Tax land converted into an out commonly called or known by the name of Cottachi Cheer also known by the name of "Kot", admeasuring 6678 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors old No. 163, Collector's new No. 3731, old Survey No. 35 and new survey No. 15 with cocoanut plantations and other trees well, walls messuages, tenements and the dwelling houses or sheds standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 5719, 5718, 5720 and street No. 447, 446 and 445, and which premises are situate at Upper Mahim on Lady Jamsetjee Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the east partly by the cart of Nathu Waljee and partly by the cart of Sorabjee Halyal, on the west partly by the cart of the said Nathu Waljee and partly by the public passage, on the north by the cart of said Nathu Waljee and on the south by the cart of Bandoomeya Shaik Ismail Bangaikar, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—
Furniture such as dining table, chairs, easy chairs, cuo boards, almirah, dressing and washnand tables, chest-of-drawer, musical cabinet, chiffonier, cottage piano.
1 soda water machine of one bottle 5 large and 1 small flasks.
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the Late Bhicoobai, consisting of gold bangles, necklace, hair ornaments, ring, pearl nose rings and earring, pearl kap, silver ornaments and utensils, loose pearls and rupies, coins, silk and cotton clothes, furniture, pictures, mirors, lamps, clocks, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 strong-built Vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Allemont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room, office-room and bed-room furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized semi grand piano by Bluthner, rubber-tyred light victoria, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, Indian carpets, windproof tatis and hanging lamps, choice garden plants, drawing room palms, etc, the property of E. L. BARTON Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 4 and 5-light gas lamps, table and hanging lamps, a large collection of choice garden plants, pigeons, &c., the property of T. J. WARD, Esq., proceeded to England.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
The property of a gentleman—
1 handsome strong English-built cabriolet by 'Windover,' nearly new, with very handsome strong iron grey arab horse and set of English harness.
1 handsome strong English-built victoria by J & W Croall Edinburgh, with a pair of very handsome strawbary grey Hungarian horses and set of double harness.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.
4 very valuable Cashmere shawls.
The property of Mr M Vaz, Engineer, consisting of large dining table for 30 persons, drawing room sofas and chairs cabinet, sideboard, easychairs, hanging lamps, pieces of camp tables, bicycles, etc.
10 Books Bombay Gazetteer.
3 Books Bombay Natural History Society.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay arab quiet in harness.
1 gray pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Australian charger well trained in riding school, goes in side saddle and hunt.
1 bay waler, 16 hands, 9 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 English saddle, bridle and teakwood saddle horse.

On SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Villa Poggenburg, Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved made to order, household furniture, glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, glass door almyras, drawing room sofas and chairs, large size cabinets, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet toned ebonized cottage piano, by Soundy & Co. handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, gentleman bicycle, etc. etc. the property of OTTO-BERLINGER, Esqr.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 7 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants consisting of palms, roses, bigonias, crotons, draccenas; aduantums, anthuriums, creepers, ferns, lilies, &c., &c., the property of Hon. Mr. S. RESCH, proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, large almirahs and grown presses, large iron bedsteads, agent's Premier and lady's singer bicycles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the Hon. Mr. S. RESCH proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 7 a. m.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CASE FOG SIGNALS AND 25 CASKS FUSE.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the undermentioned time and place by order of the consignees and on account and risk of the following purchasers the following goods:—
On account and risk of Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein,—Ex s. s. "Tabaristan," at Victoria Dock uncleaned warehouse No. 1 Shed, at 2 p. m.—J. D. M. 470. No. 12, 1 case fog signals.
On account and risk of Abdoolally Esoobhoy.—Ex. s. s. "Ehrenfels," at Victoria Dock uncleaned warehouse No. 3 Shed, at 2-30 p. m.—J. D. M. 490. 1 to 25—25 casks Fuse.
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 3 Marine Lines, next to the 23rd Bombay Rifles Officers Mess, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design rich glass and crockery ware, best plated-ware, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, glass door almyras, large size drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and washhand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs one handsome sweettoned ebonised cottage piano, by Soundy and Co, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc. the property of Captain B. R. DAUNT, 21st Pioneers.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1904.

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F. D. STRANACK,
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Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

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" J. C. SPEIRS.
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Mr. D. KING.
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or
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" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

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BANKS.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
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Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	=	do
Do. do. Fine "	2 1-2 per cent	=	do
3 " " Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	=	— 1-4
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	=	unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-4 per cent	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	1 3-4 per cent	=	— 1-8 "

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 25'80	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 9'30	do	Bombay
Rs. 5'40	do	Madras
Rs. 40'50		

At 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received £2 per cent. Average rate 16'03.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 3'10	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 16'40	do	Bombay
Rs. Nil	do	Madras
Rs. 19'50		

At 1s, 4 1-16d.

Minimum rate received £2 per cent. Average rate 16'06.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 60,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000
Extra allotments—nil.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 7-16. M.-J. steady.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 29 3-4 A.-M. Done.
White Delhi 29 1-4 A.-M. Done.
White Karachi 28 1-4 M.-J. Sellers.
Red Karachi 27 3-4 M. J. Sellers.
} Easier.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 32 A.-M. Sellers easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-8.

TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef 27-9
Finest Australian Mutton, 28-6
Tone of auction. Easier.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady Sales quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 7·94 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed steady.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
7·61	7·59	7·57
+ 5	+ 6	+ 7
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
7·53	7·28	6·60
+ 7	+ 7	+ 6
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
6·30	6·22	6·20
+ 6	+ 6	+ 6

Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,000
Do. last year	11,000
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do Continent	20,000

In New York—

Spot	14·15+5
Futures, month of July	14·19+15
Do. do. December	11·65+14

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 3-16+1-16
Futures, month of July	14·48 +10
Do. do. Oct.	11·57 + 9
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 20th April, 1904 :—

Cotton	8,807 bales.
Wheat	46,422 cwts.
Linseed	39,950 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	24,957 "
Gingellyseed	7,311 "
Poppyseed	11,550 "
Groundnuts	460 "
Castoreed	7,643 "
Rice	6,555 "
Myrabolams	2,234 "
Cottenseed	6,002 "
Murwaneed	Nil "
Gram	5,575 "
Joowar	6,539 "
Maize	127 "

BOMBAY, APRIL 21.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.		1s. 4 1-32d.	
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-16d.	
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A. 1s. 4 7-32d,	
Do	6 do do	1s. 4 11-32d.	
French Francs	8 do do	170 1-4	
Marks	3 do do	138 1-2	
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	122	
Shanghai	30 do do	173	
Japan	30 do do	146	

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98-3
1st Settlement 2nd May	" 98-2
2nd do 31st "	" 97-15

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 14th April			3½ per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do	10th Mar. 5	do
Bank of Bengal	do	14th April 5	do
Bank of Madras	do	22nd Jan. 7	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone flat			
Ready	5	5	0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	13	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	7	0
Poppyseed.—Tone flat.			
Ready	5	5	0
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	19	9	0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone no business. Prices nominal.

Howree Khandeish ...	32	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	30	8	0
25 per cent. " ...	29	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	27	0	0
Black Kutnee " ...	24	0	0
Yellow Hinghanghat...	33	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone dull.

Pissi, 91 per cent	Rs. 29-0
Club, No. 1	Rs. 28-8
Hard Red	Rs. 24-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... steady.
Estimated bales 6,000
Imports bales 25,000

April-May	May-June.	June.-July.
7·68	7·66	7·64
+7	+7	+7
July.-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept**	**Sept-Oct**
7·50	7·35	6·67
+7	+7	+7
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
6·37	6·29	6·27
+7	+7	+7

COTTON.—The market is closed to-day on account of the death of Mr. Emil Spinner, head partner of the firm of Messrs. E Spinner and Co, and also because of the death of Mr, Humiaj Lalljee partner in the firm of Messrs Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.

SHARES.

Bank of Bombay	Rs,	1,297-8
Maneckjee Petit Mills	"	1,910-0
Central Indian Mills	"	1,505-0
New Mofussil Company	"	517-8

COINAGE OF B. I. G. COINS.

The following is the Commercial Statement of Silver operations at the Bombay Mint from 8th April, to 15th April. In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	37
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c.	2
Native States coin	2
Total	41
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	42
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	42
BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	6
Government Bullion	30*
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	1
Total	37

* Exclusive of 13 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool, March 29th :—Since our last report, our market has gained some 25-35 points, so that the level of prices is now well over that ruling before the Sully failure. The recovery has removed a great deal of the anxiety as to the consequences of the failure, and rendered impossible the suspension of other houses. The report of the Census Bureau, giving the quantity of cotton ginned up to the middle of this month, was published on Friday last, giving the figure as 10,614,000 bales, equivalent to 10,045,614 bales of 500lbs standard. This was more bullish than expected, and both the New York and Liverpool markets responded by a sharp advance. A great deal of contempt is thrown upon the report by some, but we have to confess that it is entirely in accordance with the reports we have been receiving all along from our Southern friends, and is confirmed by the movement of the crop itself. The into-sight is some 300,000 bales less than last year at this time, and there is absolutely no indication of this deficiency being overtaken, for the daily receipts at the ports continue far behind last seasons. Were the cotton in the Interior, the fairly high prices which have now ruled for sometime, would have drawn it out. We are therefore more than ever confirmed in our crop estimate of 10,250,000 maximum. On the other hand, the reduction in the working hours of spinners and weavers in a great many countries, but more especially in Lancashire, which has lasted now some 12-14 months, is bound to tell in the end, and stocks of yarns and manufactured goods in the interior of all leading consuming countries must have been reduced considerably. This will mean, later on, an active demand for the raw material and at higher prices, but where is enough raw cotton to come from? Liverpool's supply is about 150,000 bales, American behind last year, and even if the whole New York stock were to be brought over—which is improbable—we should still remain behind last year. To fill up all the gaps, and bring prices down again to the level of 5d. or even 6d. we should require a crop next season one to two millions over actual requirements. Are we likely to have this? It is, of course, still too early to give a pronounced opinion, but we refer you to the cables enumerated in our last week's letter, and append two which we received this morning :—Pine Bluff, Ark :—"Planting has not yet started. Rains 'retarding farm operations." Savannah, Ga.—"Bad weather hindering farm work." Of course, this does not mean that we shall not have a large crop, but everything so far, is not perfect. These are a few thoughts, which we leave to our friends' consideration. We think we see signs that certain Philadelphia interests are trying to put the market down, in order to draw cotton from the Interior, and to induce spinners to buy. Certainly this is good policy, a price under 8d. may result in spinners working longer hours, and then the longer prices can be kept down the higher will they go up during the summer. They will be set backs, naturally, but we maintain our opinion that the present season is a bull season throughout, and that prices will remain at the present level if they do not eventually reach yet higher ground or as one of our friends said :—This cotton is in a steady procession towards the high altitudes.

Options :—M.-J, single 0·33d, double 0·70d.

J.-J.	"	0·48d.	" 0·96d.
J.-A.	"	0·55d.	" 1·10d.
A.-S.	"	0·60d.	" 1·20d.
S.-O.	"	0·62d.	" 1·25d.
O.-N.	"	0·65d.	" 1·30d.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 21.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Nahnal l Himatram to act as Fifth Grade Deputy Assist Political Agent Palanpur vice Mr Harilal Lalubhai Thakur suspended pending further orders.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Depart is republished for general information, Simla 11th April.

With reference to Notification No 2555-E C dated the 27th October 1903 the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr Edward Hopman as Consul for Germany at Bombay has been confirmed by H Majesty's Govt.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Depart is republished for general information :—Simla the 11th April.

The Govr Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Maxime Gerard as acting Consul Genl for Portugal at Bombay during the absence of Viscount de Wrem.

H E the Govt in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G D Madgovkar I C S to act as Political Agent Jawhar during the absence of Mr J P Orr I C S or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to cancel Gov Notification No 750 dated the 9th February 1904 and under provisions of section 3 sub-section 1 of the Mamlatdars Courts Act 18 of Bombay III of 1876 to specially authorise Mr Dahyabhai Hargovandas Extra Head Karkun taluka A'nand in the dist of Kaira to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act within the limits of the villages in the A'nand Taluka named in Govt Notification No 5028 dated the 22nd Sept 1903.

A'zam Anunt Ahaji Kadam Matalkari potha Mahabaleshvar in the district of Satara is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Under section 37 of the Code Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr-in-Council is pleased to empower Mr Vyankatesh Bhimrao Bhandiwad Mamlatdar taluka Sirsi and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kanara to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

Mr M Kenedy First Grade Superintendent of Police has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of leave.

Mr H N Alexander Inspector General of Prisons is granted with effect from the 14th May 1904 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period an may bring the combined period of absence up to twenty-two months.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Mr Alexander or pending further orders :—Major J Jackson M B I M S to act as Inspector Genl of Prisons Capt G C Ialug M B I M S to act as Superintendent Central Prison Yeravda Capt C S Lowton M B I M S to act as Superintendent Central Prison Ahmedabad.

H E in Council is further pleased to direct, under section 193 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 that Mr Ali Muhammad Husen Ali Akhund shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Sukkur Larkhana may make over to him for trial.

Capt C J Cumberlege Cantonment Magt Ahmednagar passed on the 17th March 1904 an examination according to Rule 11 in Part I of the Rules published under Gov Notification No 1391 dated the 12th March 1890 relating to the appointment and examination of Cantonment Magistrates.

The undermentioned officers passed on the 17th March 1904 an examination according to Rule 11 in Part I of the Rules published under Gov Notification No 1394 dated the 12th March 1890 relating to the appointment and examination of Cantonment Mag Capt H O Codrington 117 Mahrattas Capt B R Daunt 121 Pioneers.

The Govr in Council is pleased under the provisions of section 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Atmaram Pandurang Balwant Divekar Mahalkari petha Shirala in the district of Satara to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G N R Lambert Assist Sup of Police Khandesh to do duty as Assist Sup of Police R M Railway vice Mr C S Marston proceeding on leave.

Capt T G P Lawrenson acting Cantonment Magistrate Deesa passed on the 17th March 1904 an examination in Gujarati and in Law according to Rule 12 of the Rules published under Gov Notification No 1391 dated the 12th March 1890 relating to the appointment and examination of Cantonment Magi.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J P Orr I C S Collector of Thana is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G D Madgavkar I C S to act as Collector of Thana and to be Member and President of the local Board established for the Thana Dist during the absence of Mr J P Orr I C S or pending further orders.

The following Notification by the Govr of India Military Depart is republished :—Simla the 13th April Volunteer Corps Resignation 1st Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles Capt Harry Seagrave Davies are signs as commission with effect from with the 1st February

His Excel the Gover in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Assist Surgeon J E Bocarro L M and S to be Civil Surgeon Shikarpur vice Khan Bahadur Kaikhasru Barjorji Cooper deceased with effect from the date of assuming charge of the duties. Assist Surgeon Mulchand Gangaram Thadam L M and S to be substantive pre tem Civil surgeon Shikarpur with effect from the 20th January 1904 inclusive until relieved by Assist Surgeon Bocarro.

On return to duty Mr J B Chapman Assist Engr 1st Grade is attached to the office of the Consulting Architect to Govr as a temporary measure.

Mr A B de gonza, L C E Assist Engr 2nd Grade passed on the 2nd April 1904 an examination in colloquial Sindhi according to the standard laid down in Public Works Depart Code I 11 175.

The services of Mr G O W Dunn M Inst C E Chief Engr 3rd Class substantive pro tem are placed at the disposal of the Genl Depart for employment as Acting Chairman Bombay Improvement Trust vice the Hon'ble Mr S Rebsch M Inst C E proceeding on leave.

Mr W L S L Cameron Assoc M Inst C Super Engr 1st Class substantive pro tem is appointed to act as Chief Engr and Joint Secretary to Govr Pub Works Depts vice Mr Dunn with the rank of Acting Chief Engr 3rd Class.

Mr Ganpet Kedari Kakade to act as Vice-Principal, Sir J J School of Art, vice Mr Brett, pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J McNeill, Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-one days from the 14th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Hon Mr S Rebsch, M Inst S E Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and one day, combined with furlough for sixteen months and twenty-nine days, from the 2nd May.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, H E the Gov in Council is pleased—(a) to appoint Mr J Andrews to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers for the purposes of the said Act with effect from the 16th February 1904 vice Mr R Walker, and (b) to fix Aden as the local extent of the duties of the said Inspector hereby appointed.

SEVERE fighting has taken place in Sumatra. The Dutch forces attacked the natives, and, after a harp engagement, drove them from their position. The natives lost 541 killed, the Dutch casualties being three killed and twenty-five wounded.

A PEKING letter states that the Empress Dowager has announced her intention to go to the Eastern Imperial Mausolea some time next May ostensibly to sacrifice to the manes of the previous sovereigns and their consorts of this dynasty entombed there but really to select a propitious spot for the erection of her own mausoleum. As a matter of fact the Emperor has already started building such an edifice for his aunt in the vicinity of the Western Mausolea, but it would seem that her Majesty does not like the environment.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DADYSETT—April 20, at Dadysett house, Kavasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bai Hainabai, widow of Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Dadysett and mother of Dady Nusserwanjee Dadysett, aged 76.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TULLOCH—April 11, at the Cedars, Chakrata, the wife of J C Tulloch, Imperial Forest Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HCOD—April 19, at Agar (Malwa) Lieutenant G P Hood, Central India Horse.

OGILVIE—April 14, at Rawalpindi, Minnie Emily Grisel, the dearly loved daughter of Captain and Mrs E C Ogilvie aged 18 months.

BOURNE—April 15, at Fyzabad, very suddenly, Evelyn Mary, infant daughter of Lieutenant W K and Mrs Bourne, aged 5 months.

SAMUELIS—March 24, at Pau (S Frances) after a short illness, Frances Jane, wife of Charles Archibald Samuelis, (late Bengal Civil Service) and daughter of the late Hon and Rev James Pratt Hewitt.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 19 m., High water 3·5m., 4-3a. Low water, 8-57m. 10-9a.

Currimbhoy Mills Company, Esplanade Road 3 p.m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
B. V. Rifles. Annual Regimental Prize distribution, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Boxing Contests, 9-30 p.m.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon one Ramsunker Bhulia, a mill operative, aged thirty-five years, was putting on a rope on the carding cylinder pulley in the Tricumdas Mill in Ferguson Road, when his left hand slipped and was caught between the cylinder and a doffer. The palm of the hand was cut off. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the hand was amputated from the wrist.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain C. Burrard and the Officers, the band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day.

March..... Taksmi	Ackermann.
Overture... La Jamais Blanche	Bellini.
Fantasia... (No 3) On Popular Ballads	Kappey.
Polka... (Original) The Star of England..	Farrell.
Selection... The Yeomen of the Guard	Cellier.
Valse..... Hofball Tanz	Feras.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar Kt. will read a paper and open discussion in the Framji Cowasji Hall on "The Housing question in Bombay especially with reference to poorer and working classes" on Saturday, the 30th instant at 5 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. P.M. Mehta M.A., C.I.E., will preside. The subject is one of very vital importance and a question of the day which needs early solution. The public are earnestly requested to attend the meeting at which these questions will be open to discussion.

NO EVIDENCE OFFERED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, George P. Sharling, lately the manager of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, Limited, and at present undergoing imprisonment in the House of Correction, was brought up to answer two other charges of embezzlement preferred against him by the Company. The Magistrate asked Mr. Acworth, solicitor, who represented the Company, whether the prosecution proposed to proceed against the accused. Mr. Acworth said his instructions were not to offer evidence. The Magistrate thereupon discharged the accused.

NOTED PICK-POCKET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Dadoo Vazier, a Mahomedan, having a record of five previous convictions against him, was charged with stealing a purse containing Rs. 3-4-0 from the pocket of one Mohanlal Guriamul, a Hindu cook. It appeared that on Tuesday afternoon the complainant was going along Bhat Bazaar in company of a friend when he felt a jerk at his pocket. He turned round and saw the accused behind him with the purse in his hand. The accused attempted to decamp, but was secured by the complainant and his friend and made over to the police. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement.

A WARNING TO TRAM CONDUCTORS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas disposed of the case in which Hormusji N. Saher charged Madow Gopal, a tramway conductor, with using abusive language and with insulting; Mr. S.B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for complainant, while Mr. Sakalia, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate held that the evidence called for the accused was not satisfactory and could not be relied upon. On the other hand, complainant's evidence was corroborated by an independent witness. His Worship thought the time had come when it was absolutely necessary to impress upon the tramway employes the necessity of treating the passengers with respect and courtesy. The language used by the accused towards complainant was very offensive and insulting and his Worship, therefore, fined the man Rs. 15.

THE MAIL SHIP MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Inspector Wilkins again charged Ellumdeen Fagga, a Punjabi fireman on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the murder of Akbarsha Lebas, a Pathan fireman. Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. Akmaji Sahebkhan, a Pathan fireman, deposed that on the evening of the 13th instant while he was taking out water from a tub in the washing-place, the accused came up to him and collared him, and another Punjabi fireman, named Kaloo, struck him with a stick and knocked him down. On hearing the noise two Pathans jumped out of their hammocks and released the witness. Upon this eight other Punjabis, who were smoking hubble-bubbles, surrounded witness and the two Pathans. The deceased Akbarsha then came on the scene, and on seeing him the accused, who had an iron-bar in his hand, struck him on the back of his head. Akbarsha fell down and lost consciousness, and he did not recover. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Dhondoo Parashram, a Hindu, aged about thirty years. The evidence showed that the deceased was a muccadum of labourers on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and lived at gate No. 39 between the Virar and Nalla Sophala stations. On the night of the 13th instant while walking along the line he stumbled against a slipper and fell on the rail, sustaining injuries to his head. He was brought down to Bombay on the following morning and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital he was found to be suffering from a fracture of the skull. After admission fever set in and he died on Wednesday. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to meningitis following fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—On Wednesday afternoon Arjoon Kooshaji, a Hindu cartman, aged about sixty years, was driving his cart laden with bales of sheep wool through the gates of the B. B. & C. I. Railway goods shed at Grant Road when the wheels collided with the gate post. The shock caused by the collision, threw the man off the cart and falling between the wheels and the gate, he was crushed to death.

KIDNAPPING AND THEFT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J W.S. Dracup disposed of a case in which Inspector Wheatley charged Mahomed Esa, a Mahomedan and his wife Jaina with kidnapping Coolsum, a Mahomedan girl, aged eleven years, from the lawful guardianship of her mother-in-law Jainabai. The accused were further charged with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,210 the property of the girl's mother-in-law and another woman residing in Chunam Kiln Road The evidence showed that the girl Coolsum was the wife of complainant's son Ismail, a lad of twelve years and lived with her in a chawl in Chunam Kiln Road. Both the accused resided in the same chawl. The girl used to go into the accused's room occasionally. On the 9th instant the complainant went out leaving the girl at home. When she returned about three hours after she found the door of her room open and a box containing ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 1,210 missing. The girl Coolsum was also found to have disappeared and the matter was reported to the police. The girl was found by the police in the accused's room next day and taken to the police chowkey, where she made a statement, which led to the arrest of the accused and the recovery of the box with all the ornaments intact. It appeared that during the absence of the complainant from home, the second accused and the girl Coolsum carried away the box and kept it under the stairway. Shortly afterwards the first accused came and took the box to the room of a woman named Rahimtoola, where he left it for safe custody. He then took the girl to the house of another woman named Jainibai and left her there. The next day the girl ran away from Jainibai's house and went to the accused's room, where the police found her. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the man to three months' and the woman to nine months' rigorous imprisonment

THE P. AND O. MAIL CONTRACT.

As stated some time ago, the present contract with the P. and O. Company for the carriage of the overland mails has been extended for three years from the 1st February 1905. The arrangement made is, we understand, that in return for a slightly increased subsidy there shall be an accelerated service to the extent of twenty-nine hours in each direction. Accordingly Friday in Bombay and Saturday in London will be the days on which the mails will be due to arrive from February next. This acceleration will affect all parties to the Eastern mail contract, with the exception of Australia, and letters to and from Ceylon, the Straits and Hongkong, will be carried one day quicker. These Colonies will share with India the increase in the mail subsidy in relative proportions according to the present principles of division. This extension of the contract has says the "Pioneer" been made in order to give full opportunity for effective competition among the steamship companies. Tenders for the mail service commencing from the 1st February 1906, will be called for at once, and the interval of nearly four years which will elapse before the contracting Companies are called upon to fulfil the terms which may be agreed upon is sufficiently long to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made in the end. Sections of the mail service may be tendered for, such as from Brindisi to Aden Colombo to the Further East; Aden to Karachi direct, etc. It remains to be seen what large Companies will tender on the terms to be offered; but if any take up the matter in earnest they will have time in which to build steamers, while the P. and O. Company will certainly have a splendid fleet by 1968. We are glad to be able to say that the improved service in the transition period of three years is entirely due to the action of the Government of India, which gave full support to the Indian postal authorities in their advocacy of a twenty-four hours' acceleration. The public, in this country at least, will not grudge the slight increase of the subsidy for the advantages gained. Saturday at Bombay, and Friday in London, will remain the days for the despatch of mails One great advantage at this end will be that the incoming and outgoing mail steamers will not arrive and leave on the same day, as they do now at Bombay for about twenty-eight Saturdays in the year.

MR. DOOLEY ON PLAGUE.

"Fwhat's a plague policy?" asked Mr. Hennessey, turning over the leaves of the 'Gazette."

"Tis me friend Sir Jarge's marching orders for the doothers," said Mr, Dooley, "Quick march, says Sir Jarge, and the doothers leave toeing the line and start. Shoulder arrums, says he and up goes the syringes. Fire, says he and they lets fly with the serum into the brown. Once 'twas prepare to resave cavalry; but 'twouldn't do, so he tuk it out of the drill-book. Just now 'tis mark time. The enemy had some casualties last time they fired and 'tis thought onsafe to provoke him."

"Who's the enemy?" asked Mr, Hennessey.

"'Tis just what they can't agree on," replied Mr, Dooley. "Some says 'tis the plague, and some says 'tis the patients. The patients says 'tis the doctors themselves. They say the plague would be easy dealt with if it wasn't for the doothers. Me friend Sir Jarge he says the plague would be easy dealt with if it wasn't for the patients. You're onreisonable, he says. We've offered you everything, but you're ongrateful for it, he says. You'll know better when you're dead, he says. And if 'twas always the same lot year in and year out I don't know but what he's right Hennessey."

"And fwhat are the district officers doing?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Well, 'tis this way," replied Mr. Dooley. "On collection days, when our bar's full there isn't nobody gets served that can't push. The district officers is right smart at serving the drinks, but there's too many bhoys wantin, it all at once and them with the sharpest elbows is the ones that gets it. Me friend Sir Jarge, he says to the district officers: I don't believe much myself in trying to talk these obstinate divoles over, he says. 'Tis the plague they are wanting, and the plague they'll have he says. You won't get much leisure from your legitimate duties, he says, but I don't mind if I help you with an extra man or two, if you can make out a good case for it, he says. And you'll help the doothers, he says, if you think it any good, he says. There's other departments with sharper elbows than that Hennessey."

"'Tis a mighty throuble," said Mr. Hennessey. Fwhat's going to be the end of it all?"

"'Tis a free counthry," replied Mr. Dooley meditatively, "and 'tis a freeman's privilege to be allowed to spread plague where he likes. Twill end when the neighbours get out their shillelaghs to stop him doing it."—W. in the "C. and M. Gazette."

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

Inquiries have been addressed to us regarding our announcement last month that an improvement in the rates of pay of Indian Army officers is likely to take place, says the "Pioneer" A natural curiosity seems to exist as to how and when this welcome change will come into force. We can only refer inquirers to the Military Member's Memorandum attached to the Budget in which it is said :—"With a view to the greater efficiency of the Indian Army proposals have been made this financial year for revision of the present system of promotion of officers. These proposals involve an extra expenditure of about Rs. 1,00,340 and provision for this amount has been made in the estimates of 1904-05." The sum is a curiously odd one, but it works out to something over Rs. 8,361 per month, and presumably this will all find its way into the pockets of regimental officers as promotion can affect them alone. We are not in a position to say what form the scheme will take, and presumably it will have to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State. In another direction there is also a brightening of the prospect, but in this instance the British as well as the Indian Service will be the gainers. The new scheme for the redistribution of District Staff Officers is put down as costing Rs. 60,000 during the current year, or Rs. 5,000 per month. This does not imply that incumbents will get higher pay, but that more officers will be employed on the District Staff. The direct result of the redistribution, as explained at the time, was a decrease of two in the present number of Assistant Adjutants-General, but an increase of five D. A. A. G.'s with nineteen new appointments of Brigade-Major.

HEALTH OFFICER AND MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

A MANDALAY ASSAULT CASE.

On Tuesday morning a most unseemly occurrence happened at the Municipal Office, Mandalay, Dr. Brewer, Health Officer, violently assaulting Mr. Noyce, a Municipal Commissioner. The ordinary monthly meeting was just over when the Health Officer asked Mr. Noyce to come to the former's room. This Mr. Noyce did, and shortly after was witnessed a most extraordinary scene, Dr. Brewer pushing Mr. Noyce out of his room and striking him again and again. The assault was witnessed by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and other Commissioners, who had not yet dispersed. Dr. Brewer stated as the reason for the assault that Mr. Noyce had called him Brewer without the Doctor. Mr. Noyce denies it, and states that the assault had been totally unprovoked. Mr. Noyce has lodged a petition in the Court of the District Magistrate against Dr. Brewer for an unprovoked assault. The affair has aroused much comment and excitement. At the meeting previous to the assault, Mr. Noyce had opposed and severely criticised a motion of the Health Officer, which was thrown out.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

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MADHOWJEE DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the share holders of the Company was held yesterday at its registered office, Bruce Lane, Mr. Bhagwandas Chatoorbhuj presiding. The following was the directors' report :—

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders their eleventh report on the affairs of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1903, together with the audited statements of accounts for the two half years ended 30th June and 31st December 1903. During the year under report the cotton market ruled abnormally high while there was no material rise in the prices of yarn. Notwithstanding this great draw-back between the price of cotton and yarn the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,53,530-9-6 including the amount of Rs. 42,892-15-3 brought forward from the last year's account. The directors think the profit is highly satisfactory and they propose to apportion it as follows :—To pay a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of Rs. 30 per share on 2400 fully paid up shares, Rs. 72,000; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 81,530-9-6; total Rs. 1,53,530-9-6. The directors regret to announce that on the 29th December 1903, a great fire broke out in the main block of spinning department of Company's mill. The fire appliances maintained in the mill premises were put into operation without delay and although the main block was gutted, the efforts of the millhands were successfully directed in keeping the fire from taking a hold of the block used for carding and preparatory processes but not without considerable damage to the machinery, accessories, and stock and stock in process therein chiefly by water. The mill property is fully insured and the total loss amounting to Rs. 4,40,000 for the value of the property destroyed by the fire has been recovered from insurance companies. The Directors are taking pains to resume working of the mill as early as possible. They have already ordered out 180 ring frames of Messrs. Tweedale and Smalley manufacture and will order out a few more frames and some mules, immediately on arrival of some frames. This time they have decided to open in the mill a weaving department and for that purpose, they have now ordered out from England 200 looms of Henry Livesey manufacture with their finishing plant and immediately on receipt of the 200 looms they intend to order out 300 to 500 looms more. The building works both of spinning and weaving sheds are hurriedly being pushed on The Directors hope that the working of both spinning and weaving mill will be commenced within six months. One of the Directors Mr. Bhagwandas Chatoorbhoj retires from the Board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. The meeting is requested to appoint an auditor or auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. As recommended by the board, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared, and the balance

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A CONCERT PROGRAMME of great interest also arranged, in which well-known local Amateurs will take part.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1904.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDIA.

THE Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India in his latest report, just to hand, gives the history of the chief diseases which attacked mankind during the period dealt with—the official year 1902. He shows that the number of deaths from cholera was 224,136, equal to a death-rate of 1·01 per thousand of the total population under registration ; 225,885 including Native States. The total, though high, is less than in the previous twelve months and in striking contrast with that of 1901, when cholera carried away 797,222. The disease was most prevalent in Assam, Bengal and Madras ; while the Frontier Province and Coorg were entirely free. Anti-cholera inoculation was performed at Purulia in Bengal, the only place where inoculation is systematically carried out, the subjects being all cooly emigrants proceeding to the tea districts of Assam and Cachar. Small-pox proved more fatal than in the previous year, the total deaths being 115,443 as compared with 89,378. The mortality ratio from small-pox in Assam was very much higher than in either of the two preceding years, chiefly as a result of several outbreaks in the districts of the Surma valley. The provincial Sanitary Commissioner attributes the outbreaks largely to the visits of inoculators. The disease was also very prevalent in the Hailakandi sub-division of the Cachar district where inoculation is largely practised. In Bengal small-pox has been increasingly prevalent since 1899. The provincial Sanitary Commissioner remarks that the present arrangement, by which vaccination in outlying tracts is practically left to the unchecked supervision of the subordinate inspecting staff, is risky and defective, and proposals have been submitted to Government to remedy this state of things. In the Punjab the ratio was almost twice as high as in the previous year, whilst in Bombay it was less than half. The United Provinces suffered very severely from this most horrible disease, the number of cases being five times the normal figure. In towns in which vaccination is compulsory the mortality from small-pox is comparatively low, the greatest proportion of victims being those living in rural districts where the vaccination officer is not easily to be found.

The prevalence of plague is fully dealt with. It is recorded that during 1898, the deaths from this disease numbered 98,613 and in the next year the number reached 139,009. In 1900 there was a decided decrease, only 92,807 deaths occurring. From that time, however, the figures rose ; 283,788 being recorded in 1901 and 583,937 in 1902. In 1898, the month of maximum prevalence was October, but for the three years from 1900 to 1902 the month of highest mortality was March, and for each of the five years except 1900 when it was July, the month of minimum prevalence was June. The Sanitary Commissioner each year gives us a resumé of the literature bearing upon plague and in the present report refers to recent contributions to its discussion, although he notes that "there is much apparent inconsistency in the results recorded by different observers." He gives due prominence to the theories as to the manner in which plague is carried by rats and describes the Clayton process for the disinfection of ships and the destruction of ship-borne rats. To that process objection has been raised that the employment of sulphurous acid gas has many disadvantages and can be used only if all the stores and a considerable amount of woodwork are removed, and that it will not kill rats unless it is very condensed. It is also objected that many kinds of merchandise especially fresh fruits, flour and meat take up large quantities of sulphurous acid and are quickly changed by it ; also that by its repeated use the hulls of ships are affected and the steel parts quickly and deeply rusted. An apparatus has been invented for the employment of carbonic oxide gas which is free from these disadvantages, and has been tried with success in some of the ships of the Hamburg-America line. Experiments have been made in the destruction of rats with the bacillus of Danysz and it is considered that the method is a promising one, but requires to be experimented with more extensively. Dr. Oettinger asserts that several different kinds of bacteria are called by the name of the Danysz bacillus, but that none of them can have their virulence exalted by the method of Weiner in such a way as to make them practically useful in the destruction of rats. Colonel King, I. M. S. however has reported favourable results in causing the disappearance of rats from houses and in preventing them from effecting an entrance to any house by the use of a mixture of tar and sulphuric acid which is spread in the entrance of all rat-holes or in a circle round the building which it is desired to protect.

Fevers of all varieties accounted for 4,279,551 deaths in India during the year. The heading "fevers," it is explained, includes the deaths from a large number of different causes and it is not possible to say with any approach to accuracy what proportion of the fever death-rate in India, as a whole, or in any province, is due to malaria. It is known that many deaths from plague were set down against fever. During the year a circular, giving instructions for dealing with mosquitoes and their larvæ was issued to all district and municipal boards, civil surgeons and special health officers, and in some localities efforts were made to give effect to the suggestions although no measures on a large scale were attempted. Trial measures were carried out in Gujranwala and Gujrat, but with very little success owing chiefly to the outbreaks of plague in both towns. Systematic operations against mosquitoes, based on the recommendations of the Conference on malaria held at Nagpur were carried out in certain selected towns. In Berar the fever death-rate was slightly reduced. Some municipalities were selected as areas for experiment in the destruction of mosquitoes, but the provincial Sanitary Commissioner does not anticipate that much will be done in this direction as the finances of the municipalities are so taxed by the strain of plague expenditure. In Bombay the fever death-rate declined, but high ratios were recorded in Ahmeda bad and five other collectorates, apparently due, in the provincial Sanitary Commissioner's opinion, to a certain extent to famine causes. On this point, the Commissioner with the Government of India remarks that although a high total death-rate may be the result of famine, this course does not necessarily produce a high fever death-rate and it is evident from a consideration of the statistics supplied by the Sanitary Commissioner that in some at least that those collectorates the high fever death-rate was simply due to the fact that nearly all the deaths which occurred were recorded under this heading.

ALEXEIEFF'S RESIGNATION.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF follows his partner Bezobrazoff. It would have been well for Russia if these men had never attained to power, for between them they are responsible for the war and the disasters which have come upon the Russian navy. It was through the influence of Bezobrazoff, the adventurer who became Secretary of State for the Far East, that Admiral Alexeieff, his partner in mines, forests and trading concessions in Manchuria and North Korea was appointed Viceroy. By the promise of much prospective wealth as the result of the acquisition of these territories M. Bezobrazoff gained the support of a powerful party in St. Petersburg and even became the confidential adviser of the Tsar. As Viceroy of the Far East Admiral Alexeieff took his orders from the Secretary until the day when the Grand Duke Alexander revealed to the Emperor that Bezobrazoff was using the war party and his influence with the Tsar for his own purposes alone. Bezobrazoff fell swiftly from his position of power but it was too late to stop the mischief he had done. The war had become inevitable ; but as blow after blow has been struck by Japan the Tsar's faith in Admiral Alexeieff has also been shattered. Neither General Kuropatkine nor the gallant Makaroff had any confidence in him, but they set out to endeavour to retrieve for Russia the prestige Alexeieff's policy had diminished. When General Kuropatkine returned to St. Petersburg from his tour in the Far East last year, he strongly condemned all proposals for war. "There must be no war," he declared, but Bezobrazoff was still powerful and his advice supported by that of the Viceroy was more potent than that of the Minister of War. The appointment of General Kuropatkine to the chief command of the land forces and of Admiral Makaroff to the fleet was tactfully carried out by the Tsar. "I am sure," wrote the Emperor Nicholas in relieving Admiral Alexeieff of control of the naval and military forces, "that the appointment of these independent and responsible Commanders-in-Chief will facilitate for you, as my Viceroy, the solution of the hard historical problem you are called upon to solve." The Viceroy of the Far East did not then think it necessary to resign his office, but the latest addition to the history of Russia's naval disasters in the war has had an effect beyond the direct material losses it involved. It has enabled Admiral Alexeieff to realise the gravity of the mistake he made when he permitted himself to become the tool of a self-seeking clique. That the new naval Commander-in-Chief Admiral Skrydloff is, like his predecessor and General Kuropatkine, hostile to Viceroy Alexeieff, provides the main excuse for his resignation, but it is probable that in the private searchings of heart lies the real cause of his withdrawal from his post. Moreover there are other reasons which may have influenced his decision. There have been reports of attempts at arbitration and mediation. The disappearance of Admiral Alexeieff from the Far East would make any attempt to open negotiations for peace less difficult than would be the case so long as he remained there. With the Russians out of Korea, Japan has secured the main object for which she went to war and the carrying of the campaign into Manchuria is but to secure the permanence of the result already attained. With a continuance of Japanese successes on land, the Russian evacuation of Southern Manchuria will be insisted upon. It is, therefore, not too early to suggest the possibility of negotiations being shortly begun. It would, indeed, not be a surprise if it were to appear that Admiral Alexeieff's resignation has been prompted by knowledge of the intention in higher quarters to negotiate.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S first Budget has been received with approbation by Ministerialists who see no defect in it, and with ironical observations by the Opposition. A great deal of nonsense has been talked and written of it on both sides. But it is not altogether satisfactory. The extra penny on the income-tax brings the amount to a shilling, a much more convenient sum than eleven-pence and not very high at that. The increased duty on tea, however, is open to grave objection. Tea is no longer a luxury, but one of the necessary commodities of life for the poor as well as the rich. To tax luxuries is commendable, and a Chancellor of the Exchequer who had risen superior to the licensed victualling interest at the polls would have adopted the suggestion Mr. Channing put forth last year and reduced the tea-duty to four-pence, putting the extra two-pence or even four-pence on spirits and foreign wines and liqueurs. The poor man need not have been robbed of his beer and we in India should not have been affected even indirectly. There are many who hold that the Indian tea industry will benefit by the increased duty, but the "shilling canister" will shrink until it becomes almost invisible to the naked eye. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach missed the point entirely when he expressed satisfaction that there was no trace of the new fiscal proposals in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the contrary there was. It presented an opportunity, as Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, for those opposed to the tea-duty to move a preferential clause in favour of India and Ceylon. Furthermore it was open to them to move for a duty on foreign imports, instead of those from Greater Britain. But they did not recognise their opportunity. During the year, however, the country may come to detect the object-lesson which was doubtless intentionally prepared for them and see how much better it would be to make the foreigner pay our bills for us than to pay them ourselves. The country may also discover that the Opposition would have done well to move a preference amendment in favour of Indian manufactured tobacco. If they do Mr. Chamberlain's purpose will have been served.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

THE mortality statistics of the city of Bombay are now almost daily assuming a more satisfactory aspect, thanks to the decline of the plague which commenced a fortnight ago. Last week there were altogether 1,197 deaths and the mille rate was 80·21. These figures in a way are very satisfactory. They exhibit a decrease as compared with the previous week of 149 deaths and of 10·02 per thousand per annum. This decrease which is of course due to diminishing mortality from plague is quite as rapid as could be expected. The alarming state of things which existed last year appears still more serious in contrast with the conditions of the past seven days. The mortality total twelve months ago amounted to 2,009 in the corresponding week, the excess over the present figures being thus no less than 802. The death rate exceeded that of the past week by 54·42 per thousand per annum. The average is also much in excess of the figures under comment, but it is a curious fact that whereas plague was a great deal more virulent last year, the health of the city in other respects was better. In respect of the mean statistics, on the other hand, it is noticeable that although the plague has now assumed an average basis the general health of the city is decidedly better than is usually the case at this time of the year. After the large totals which have been reached during recent weeks, there is nothing very unusual about the plague figures. There was a decrease as compared with the previous week of 178 fatal cases, a figure which is practically identical with that recorded seven days ago. The Hindus continue to suffer much more severely than other communities, and the decimation which has been caused by the scourge amongst the Jains continues without much diminution. One European also succumbed to the disease last week. It is also to be noticed that the plague has at length established itself at Upper Colaba, a district which throughout the course of the various epidemics has remained practically free. Chowpati and Sewri are suffering most severely, bearing in mind the size of the population of those districts, although the highest totals last week were recorded in Byculla where 61 deaths occurred, Kumbarwada where there were 42 deaths, and Mazagon where the death roll was 39. A noticeable feature of the present week's mortality statistics was the decline in the mortality due to fever. Under this head only 36 deaths were recorded last week as compared with an average of 160, a very remarkable decrease. The statistics in respect of lung diseases are also moderately low. Diarrhœa unfortunately is increasing but on the other hand the mortality due to dysentery is not excessive. Five Europeans died last week, the mortality rate of the community being 21·18. The birth rate continues considerably above the average.

THE new five rupee note will, it is expected, be issued this summer.

SIR EDWARD LAW, Financial Member, arrived in Simla on Monday evening.

THE first entries for the Simla Summer Races are very good, numbering in all one hundred for the various events, though the actual number of ponies is between thirty and forty.

AMONG the passengers on the Arabia on the 30th instant, carrying the Viceroy home, will be Colonel the Hon. E. Larinz, Major Baker-Carr, and Major Adam, of His Excellency's Personal Staff.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Montague de Pomeroy Webb of Karachi to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE disposal of the Twenty lakhs which the Government of India have granted for the improvement of Simla seems likely to be devoted in part to the extension of the municipal area of the station by including within it outlying tracts such as Naldira, Mashobra, and Mahasu, which are in Native Territory. The Raja Koth and other Chiefs affected can be granted compensation in land elsewhere as has been done on previous occasions. The policy thus indicated is the only one which seems possible if the future expansion of Simla is to be provided for, as the station itself is even now overcrowded. If the plan also provides for the construction of good driving roads it will have the additional merit of increasing the means of communication between Simla and its healthiest and most attractive suburbs.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 19th April was 81,197, giving a death-rate of 80·91 per annum per thousand as against 134·62 the corresponding period of last year, and 110·89 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 36 died from fevers ; 633, plague ; 22, small-pox ; 9, measles ; 0, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 61, phthisis ; 58, diseases of the nervous system ; 127, affections of the respiratory organs ; 53, diarrhœa ; 14, dysentery ; 32, still-born ; 103, old age and debility ; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 69 ; Brahmin, 50 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 12 ; Hindu of other caste, 630 ; Hindu low caste, 123 ; Musalman, 223 ; Parsee, 36 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 42 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 5. The total number of births was 304 as against 266 the corresponding period of last year, and 223 the average over the past five years.

MR. WARNER has written a satirical letter to the "Westminster Gazette" in which he suggests the use of troops for the protection of English cricketers from Australian "barrackers." There was, he says, such a lovely crowd at Sydney that anyone who played there was thoroughly salted and fit to play before an audience from the internal regions.

CONFESSIONS OF A PHYSICIAN.

A BOOK THAT ASTONISHED RUSSIA.

"THE Confessions of a Physician," by V. Veresaeff, we are told, had so powerful an effect in Russia when it was first published three years ago that "the bulk of the reading public seemed to be divided into two antagonistic parties, dubbed respectively 'Veresaevites' and 'Anti-Veresaevites.'" It is not easy to understand the distinguishing line between the factions, except on the ground that the author's position, like the Chinese labour and some other questions, lends itself admirably to misrepresentation. No doubt he brought down on himself the wrath of the medical profession, for he holds himself little bound by the etiquette which hedges it about. He has no respect for the "dignity" of the calling. He tells tales out of the medical school. And yet, in considering the English edition, it must be remembered that what was audacious in Russia is not so startling here. Apparently the Slav has been in the habit of putting the authority of the doctor pretty much on a level with that of the priest. We in England, writes a reviewer in the "St. James' Budget," are eprfectly aware that doctors make mistakes. We are acquainted periodically with "hospital scandals." We have lost the touching faith in the prescription which our forefathers had. We know that the science of healing, like any other science, is an arduous struggle towards knowledge through blunders and tragedies. So that on the whole, it is not likely that the publication of "The Confessions of a Physician" will divide England into two hostile camps.

The author is a very sincere, if somewhat hyper-sensitive, man. There is no reason to doubt the perfect genuineness of his confession, with its convincing touches of Rousseauesque candour. He takes us first through his experiences as a student—in the hospital and the dissecting-room—and admits the inevitable hardships of a system which presses on the poor to a degree which only they understand. There, he writes, we stumble against one of those contradictions which we are destined to encounter so often as we proceed : we, the representatives, of the most humane of the sciences, are compelled to trample the most elementary humanity under foot. Availing itself of the inability of the poor to pay for medical aid, our school takes advantage of their need and converts the sick into dummies to be used for the purpose of study ruthlessly setting at nought woman's shame, adding to the sorrow of the bereaved mother by desecrating her dead child, etc. But there is no middle course : no patient would ever consent to serve the cause of science of his own free will !

I am quite at a loss to suggest any practicable way out of this dilemma ; all I know is that we cannot do without medicine, and that no other way of acquiring knowledge is possible. At the same time I must confess that if want were to force my wife, or sister, into the position of the unhappy patient who consulted the professor of syphilodology I would cry out that I did not care a fig for all the schools of medicine in the world and that no one was given the right to degrade the feelings of his fellow-creatures, merely because the latter chanced to be poor.

FIRST PRACTICE.

Let it be borne in mind that the author has no hostility to the medical profession. He has been a doctor for seven years, and is still a doctor—"an average practitioner," as he puts it, with "average ability and average knowledge." He is merely concerned to set things down exactly as he experienced them. That he does not spare himself will be seen from the account of how he first set up in practice :—

I took lodgings, put up my brass plate with the legend : Dr.——, and began to wait for patients. I awaited them, and at the same time dreaded their advent. Every pull at the bell made my heart beat in a panic ; each time that it turned out that no patient had called, I sighed with a feeling of relief. Would I be able to diagnose, would I be capable of prescribing the right treatment ? My store of information was neither so large, nor was I so well at home in what I possessed as to feel certain of being able to apply it impromptu. All well and good if the patient's case was not too urgent and he could be allowed to wait : after prescribing something neutral, I would look up my text-books at home and ascertain the right thing to be done. But what if I were called to an emergency case ? It is just this sort of case that beginners are generally summoned to. . . . What would I do then ?

There is a book by a certain Dr. L. Blau called "Diagnostic and Therapeutics in cases showing Alarming Symptoms." I got it and transcribed its main contents into my pocket memoranda, supplementing this conspectus from my text-books. I grouped the different diseases in accordance with their symptoms ; for instance, dyspnœa : (1) croup ; (2) pseudo-croup ; (3) œdema of the glottis : (4) spasm of the larynx ; (5) bronchial asthma : (6) congestion of the lungs ; (7) croupous pneumonia ; (8) uræmic asthma ; (9) pleurisy ; (10) pneumothorax. Each disease in turn was accompanied by an enumeration of its symptoms and the corresponding treatment. This notebook did me yeoman service and I could not dispense with it for a long time afterwards—about two years. When summoned to the bedside of the patient I would unclasp my trusty friend under the pretext of taking notes, seek out the disease most resembling the patient's and prescribe accordingly.

He blundered on until one day, by a wrong treatment, he gave a boy blood poisoning. The lad, the son of a washerwoman, died :—

Half an hour later, as I was on the point of taking my departure the washerwoman opened her box and offered me a greasy three-rouble-note.

"Take it, sir. . . for your trouble," she said. "Oh, how you tried to save him, may our Mother in Heaven bless you !"

I declined the fee. We stood together in the semi-dark passage.

"It was God's will" ! I murmured, looking away.

"His holy will. He knows best," she answered, and once more his lips began to tremble and her sobs broke forth afresh. "Oh thank you, thank you, sir, for having been so good to my boy !"

And she tried to kiss my hand, still crying, thanking me for my kindness and consideration.

"NEW CURES."

Filled with remorse, he went back to St. Petersburg to study. Still his lack of self confidence pursued him, and it was not diminished by an experience with a "new" cure. An article in a medical paper of repute had recommended digitalis in enormous—and, in normal circumstances, poisonous—dose for croupous pneumonia. Dr. Vesesseff tried the remedy, and the patient died ; whether from the illness or the digitalis he could not say :—

I registered a vow in future only to employ those remedies upon my patients which had stood ample test and left no room for doubt as to their effects. The closer I became acquainted with current medical literature, the firmer did this decision become. An appalling state of affairs was revealed to me. Every number of every medical journal contained communications on dozens of new remedies ; and thus it went on, from week to week, from month to month, a gigantic, insane and endless torrent which bewildered the eyes : new doses, new medicines, new methods of introducing them, new operations—and dozens, nay—hundreds of human lives lost and healths ruined. Some of these innovations, like bubbles on the frothing surface of a torrent, leaped up and immediately burst, leaving behind one or two corpses.

The warning is not unnecessary in these days when "cures" for cancer and consumption are announced every week. Sydenham exaggerated when he replied to a young man who asked him what to read in order to become a good physician : "Read 'Don Quixote,' my friend ; it is a very good book, and I often peruse it" : but the author of these "Confessions" is not the only one who has testified to the enormous gaps still left in medical knowledge in which the choice lies between blind guesswork and hazardous experiment. Even normal illness cannot be treated as a matter of course. As the writer puts it, 'every fresh patient represents a new and unique illness, highly complicated and isolated which even a doctor, with all his knowledge, finds it difficult to understand fully."

(Concluded on page 6.)

ALEXEIEFF'S CHAGRIN.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Admiral Alexeieff resigned because he found himself practically superseded except in civil affairs. Moreover the appointment of Admiral Skrydloff, who is notoriously hostile to Alexeieff, was made without consulting him.

LONDON, APRIL, 21.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs that all is quiet on the Yalu.

The Japanese are increasing and concentrating at Wiju and spreading northwards along the Yalu and entrenching their positions.

The lights of transports anchored on the horizon are observed off Chingtaitse west of Tatungkan.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin has now 300,000 troops at his disposal and this is deemed sufficient at present.

Further despatch of troops has been suspended.

Three officers and 55 men perished in the Russian destroyer Bezstrashni in the fight at Port Arthur on the 14th instant.

Telegrams to the Australian papers received at Colombo state :—Intelligence received from Tokio states that Japan has now 26',000 soldiers at the seat of war, besides sixty thousand stationed at various garrisons.

It is believed Japan intends to pit against the enemy three armies of 100,000 each, the first in the north-west of Korea, the second at the mouth of the Yalu, and the third east of Niuchwang. These armies will advance steadily to drive the foe out of all the strongholds in southern Manchuria, afterwards co-operating in the great turning movement against the main Russian position either at Mukden or Harbin.

Prince Khilkoff, the Russian Minister of Ways and Communications, is confident that the new railway around Lake Baikal will be completed by August. He expects no important battles before June the 20th, because General Kuropatkin is resolved to take no chances, but to concentrate and husband his resources until he could utterly crush the Japanese forces.

General Kuropatkin's plan of campaign consists of concentrating a mass of Russian forces at Harbin, where the Japanese troops, whenever they reach that city, must be signally and decisively defeated. Meanwhile, they will encounter strong opposition along the Yalu river, where several engagements are likely to occur.

The Russian volunteer cruisers Smolensk and Orel have been ordered to prepare for work outside the Black Sea. It is supposed both vessels are instructed to intercept merchantmen carrying contraband of war to Japan.

News from Seoul says the Russian Cavalry are retiring on Wi-ju in a distressed condition, telegraph poles being cut down for fuel, and horses dying owing to lack of proper food.

At present 245,000 men are in Manchuria. By the end of April there will be 300,000 and 500,000 in September.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE.

All Traffic Stopped in Hungary.

A THOUSAND STRIKERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

A great railway strike has taken place throughout Hungary and all traffic is stopped. One thousand railway employes have been arrested.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Hungarian strikers have been released and the administration of the State Railways is negotiating with them.

BIG FIRE AT TORONTO.

Business Area Devastated.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

A great fire has been raging in Toronto since last evening and fifty acres of the business centre have been devastated. Buildings have been dynamited to prevent the fire from spreading.

One of the fire brigade chiefs has been killed and another injured.

The damage is estimated at ten million dollars.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The fire at Toronto has been extinguished, 130 buildings have been destroyed and the loss is estimated at thirteen millions of dollars.

LICENSING LEGISLATION.

Compensation for Publicans.

NEW BILL INTRODUCED.

The Licensing Bill which has been exciting much opposition was introduced in the House of Commons to-night by Mr. Akers Douglas.

The main principle is compensation to publicans, whose licences have been revoked, from the fund created by the graduated tax on publicans themselves.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Despite the resolute opposition of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, the Licensing Bill has passed its first reading in the House of Commons by 314 against 147.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL, 21.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 20th April states that the character of the Licensing Bill makes the Government safe for the Session.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

The release of Insurgents.

OVER THREE HUNDRED DEATHS IN PRISON.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

In pursuance of the Turco-Bulgarian agreement of the 9th instant, 495 Bulgarian prisoners at Salonika have been released; 311 others died in prison.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING.

Association applies for Royal Charter.

The British Cotton Growing Association has decided to ask for a royal charter and it is understood that the Colonial Office approves the idea, provided that the profits for the first seven years are wholly devoted to extending operations.

TURBULENT PRIESTS AND LAYMEN.

Disorders in the Anglican Church.

ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

A Royal Commission has been appointed to enquire into the disorders in the Church of England, the Commission includes Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as Chairman, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir Francis Jeune and Sir Edward Clarke.

THE KAISER'S TOUR.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Kaiser William has landed in Sicily.

LORD AMPTHILL'S ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

Lord Ampthill, who is to officiate as Viceroy during Lord Curzon's absence on leave, arrived in Calcutta this afternoon on board s.s. Golconda. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Major W. M. Campbell, Military Secretary and Captain Popham A. D. C., was received with the usual honours. His Excellency landed at the Prinsep's Ghat where he was met by Brigadier-General Leach, Mr. Allen, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Collin, Secretary to the Bengal Government and the Hon. Mr. Hamilton of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

He stays at the Government House to-night and leaves by special train to-morrow for Simla.

LORD KITCHENER REACHES SIMLA.

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

Lord Kitchener and staff arrived here to-day. He is looking well though still very lame.

THE SOMALILAND FORCE.

GENERAL MANNING ILL.

The latest accounts from Somaliland state that Brigadier-General Manning is seriously ill with remittent fever.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E. W. S. Douglas Executive Engineer, United Provinces, is permitted to retire from Government service with effect from the 8th proximo.

Mr. W. Algie, Executive Engineer, Burma officiates as a Superintending Engineer vice Mr. Crampton on leave.

SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

A record was made by the Simla Railway to-day in bringing up Lord Kitchener who travelled from Kalka to Simla in five hours and four minutes, including forty minutes spent in watering engines, en route.

Two attempts have been made since the line was built to derail trains on the Simla railway; first of these was at the end of March at night, it was very clumsy and in the open where it would have been inevitably seen by the engine driver, if the warning patrol had not discovered it first; the second attempt was more serious and it occurred ten days ago when an entire rail was removed at night inside the long curved tunnel at the Solan Brewery. This would have derailed the train, but it was discovered and put right by the patrol before any train came by. Such a complete system of patrolling the line is in operation, the entire length being inspected several times daily, a short section being made at a time, that it is almost impossible for any attempt of the kind to remain undetected in the daytime, when alone the trains run, but it is unsatisfactory that the culprits have not been caught. The civil authorities might well give more assistance than at present to the Railway management in this matter.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

CHIEF KIDNAPPER SENTENCED.

BANGALORE, APRIL 21.

Sometime last year three Hindus of whom one was a woman were arrested in Hyderabad on a charge of kidnapping girls from Bangalore and selling them in that Native State and at Indore Subsequent investigation proved that such traffic had been going on for some considerable time. Three girls whom they had passed for Brahmins after certain tuition were recovered and restored to their parents here and a sum of Rs. 1,700 was seized from the person of the ringleader of the party, being the proceeds of the sale of the children. After a lengthy trial in Bangalore, sentences have just been passed at the Criminal Sessions, the first accused got two years and was ordered to pay a fine Rs. 300 or go to prison for another year, the second, the woman, was acquitted and the third absconded. The sale proceeds were refunded to the purchasers who were also given half the fine as compensation for the imposition practised upon them. They believed the children to be Brahmin girls offered legitimately for marriage and the accused to be their parents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL, 21.

Captains Wallis, 24th Pioneers, and Money 1st Gurkhas, have one year's extension each, as assistant transport registration officers.

Major King, 78th Moplahs, has been selected as commandant of the 79th Carnatic Infantry vice Aspinall appointed A. A. G.

Captain Harry Seagrave Davies, of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vol. Rifles, has resigned his commission.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET MISSION.

Debate in the House of Lords.

RUSSIA AND TIBET.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Lords have adopted a Resolution authorising the Tibet expedition.

In the debate which took place Lord Lansdowne stated that Lord Curzon had acted loyally and in accordance with the views of the Imperial Government.

The obstacles in the way of the Mission had been surmounted by the energy and endurance of the troops.

Government, he said, accepted with the utmost sincerity the assurances of Russia, but had to consider not only the attitude of Russia to Tibet but Tibet to Russia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

The "Englishman's" special Tibet correspondent wiring under date the 20th April, says :—The Viceroy has telegraphed to Colonel Younghusband and to all the members of the Mission escort, congratulating them on having reached Gyantse in face of difficulties unexampled in warfare.

The message caused much satisfaction for indeed the force came through with great tribulation, and it would be impossible to exaggerate the hardships and misery to which the men were exposed, camping, marching and fighting in intense cold, at excessive altitudes of 500 degrees.

Of the Tuna garrison 26 died in three months, the result of unavoidable exposure. Large convoys of sick and frost-bitten men are sent down every month to India, and those that have reached Gyantse represent the survival of the fittest, but, unfortunately, the troubles of the force have not ended with their arrival here at Gyantse.

The plain forms the basin of four valleys, a kind of vortex in which whirlwinds and hurricanes, loaded with heavy dust, rage with great fury.

The barriers and gateways of the fort were re blown up.

The General and Staff are returning to Chumbi leaving the Mission with a strong escort in a village which has been fortified.

Local rumour credits the Lhassa Lamas with attempting to raise a fresh army in the Khan province.

The four Tibetan officials who left Lhassa to interview Colonel Younghusband are reported to have halted on their way on hearing the news of the recent fighting.

None of the officials hold a rank high enough to enable them to negotiate.

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

All continues quiet at Gyantse where Colonel Younghusband's head-quarters of the Mission will remain for the present.

General Macdonald has marched back to Chumbi with most of the troops, it being easier to get supplies from India than at Gyantse.

LORD LAMINGTON COMES TO BOMBAY.

POONA, APRIL 21.

Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, leaves Mahableshwar for Bombay on 28th instant to meet Lord Curzon, the departing Viceroy. Lord Lamington leaves Bombay for Mahableshwar on 30th instant.

PAPER CHASE AT POONA.

The gunners of Kirkee organised a paper chase this afternoon, the rendezvous was at Holkar's Bridge where a large number of officers and ladies assembled; the weather was rather warm and a high wind that was blowing effected nothing. In the run about thirty horsemen took part and the following ladies :—Mrs. Dyson, Mrs. Eaton Vans, Miss Anderson.

They moved off on the maidan at the back of Sappers lines while a long string of carriages followed on the road. The officers of the Royal Artillery were at home and had erected some tents near the powder factory for a distance of about half a mile; a series of jumps were put in and had to be taken by riders. Paper had been laid out by Mr. Cooper as far as the Yerowda Jail and beyond that to the tents by Mr. Martelli R. A. with the assistance of others; the field walked some distance in the direction of the Deccan College where it appeared that the track was found and the riders started at a good gallop. Major England, who was leading, was fairly close up, while Major Edwards, Captain Casson and Mrs. Eaton Evans being amongst the first few to pass at the back of the Deccan College and past the Yerowda village and so on towards the Nagar road in the direction of the Aga Khan's palace; a turn was made round the back of the Yerowda Jail to Sisters Hill. The course took another turn and a number of them headed straight for home afterwards.

The field, who became widely separated came in from several directions and those who missed the jumps had to go back, so some of the best riders were well behind. Major Wogan Browne came first with Captain Marriot second, and Lieut Casson third; some of the riders knocked down the jumps and Lieut. Greenfield's horse getting entangled in the fallen fence, he fell heavily and remained in a dazed state for some time, Colonel and Mrs. Anderson were well in at the finish, also Captain and Mrs. Dyson.

The course was about four miles in length and some of it was over fairly rough ground, few spills took place and nobody was seriously hurt. Lieut. Greenfield's accident caused some alarm, but medical aid which was soon on the spot brought him round and in a few minutes he was able to walk.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The age for boys' competition in the Boxing Tournament has been fixed from 16 to 17 years and entries will be received up to 1st May; up to date 92 entries have been registered for the tournament.

CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM.

SENSATIONAL CASE IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, APRIL 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Bride and Mr. and Mrs. Wade, with their two sons, Gerald and Bertie Wade were, to-day, committed by the Magistrate for trial before the next Criminal Sessions for having entered into a conspiracy and committed mischief by fire, aiding and abetting each other in such offence, and thereby having caused destruction of their dwelling house in east Rangoon last month. The commitment of all the accused has created a great sensation.

During the evidence given on behalf of the prosecution, it was shown that after the night of the fire, the police, on information received that property was to be found in the godown of Oppenheimer and Co., in whose service Bride had been, the godown was searched. Property consisting of electro-plated ware, carefully packed in a box, two diplomas belonging to Mrs. Bride, who is a midwife, clothing and other articles, valued at Rs. 680, was discovered.

THE INCREASED TEA TAX.

INDIAN PLANTERS' OPPOSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

At the public meeting of the Indian Tea Association announced for Saturday to protest against the new tax, the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will take the chair and he will be supported by the chairman of the Indian Tea Association and other leading proprietors, agents and directors. The Association have already telegraphed to the Viceroy urging that the Government of India should enter a protest against the enhancement of the duty. The feeling against the tax is very strong, the unfairness of the tax being the chief cause of complaint. It is pointed out that here is an industry just beginning to make headway after a long period of depression and then suddenly it is called on to carry a penalty which represents over 100 per cent. of the article dealt in and this at a time when those in the trade were reminding Government of the promises to reduce the tax at the earliest opportunity to what it was before the war. All the Calcutta papers have leading articles condemning the tax.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" says the increase of duty on tea was absolutely unexpected. It is difficult to estimate its full effect but the trade expresses great indignation.

A MAHARAJA'S WILL.

The will of the late Maharaja Doorga Churu Law, probate for which was applied for yesterday by his two sons, shows that he left 14 lakhs of rupees.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. M. Kennedy, First Grade Superintendent of Police, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. H. N. Alexander, Inspector-General of Prisons, is granted with effect from the 14th May or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to twenty-two months.

During the absence on leave of Mr. Alexander or pending further orders the following appointments are made :—Major J. Jackson, M.B., I. M. S. to act as Inspector-General of Prisons. Captain G. C. Laing M.B., I. M. S., to act as Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda, and Captain C. S. Lowson, M.B., I. M. S., to act as Superintendent, Central Prison, Ahmedabad.

Captain C. J. C. Cumberlege, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, passed on the 17th March, an examination relating to the appointment of Cantonment Magistrates.

Captain H. O. Codrington, 117 Mahrattas and Captain B. R. Daunt, 121 Pioneers, passed an examination relating to be appointment and examination of Cantonment Magistrates.

Mr. G. N. R. Lambert, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, will do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, R.-M. Railway, vice Mr. C. S. Marston proceeding on leave.

Captain T. G. P. Lawrenson, acting Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, passed on the 17th March an examination in Gujarati and in Law.

Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., Collector of Thana, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S., passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 21st March and he also passed an examination in Kanarese on 21st March.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I. C. S., has now completely passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

Mr. E. Gray, I. C. S., will act temporarily as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, in addition to his own duties, pending relief by Mr. R. R. Menneer, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.

The Reverend H. A. C. Herbert is appointed Joint Chaplain of Karachi.

The Reverend S. Leigh-Lye, B. A., acting Senior Presidency Chaplain, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 14th May.

The Reverend L. M. Haslope, M. A. (Oxon.), is appointed Chaplain of Colaba with effect from the 3rd March.

Mr. J. Brett will act as Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. L. Burns, or pending further orders.

Mr. J. McNeill, Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-one days from the 14th April.

The Honourable Mr. S. Rebsch, M. Inst. C. E., Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and one day, combined with furlough for sixteen months and twenty-nine days, from the 2nd May.

Mr. J. Andrews becomes Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers for the purposes of the Boiler Inspection Act with effect from the 16th February, vice Mr. R. Walker.

Assistant Surgeon J. E. Bocarro, L. M. & S, will be Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, vice Khan Bahadur Kaikhasru Barjorji Cooper, deceased, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the duties.

On return to duty Mr. J. B. Chapman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is attached to the office of the Consulting Architect to Government as a temporary measure.

Mr. A. B. deSouza, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, passed on the 2nd April an examination in colloquial Sindhi.

The services of Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M.Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, substantive "pro tem," are placed at the disposal of the General Department for employment as Acting Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, vice the Honourable Mr. S. Rebsch, M.Inst. C. E., proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, Assoc.M.Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class substantive "pro tem.," is appointed to act as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. Dunn, with the rank of Acting Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.

Mr. T. Summers, D. Sc., M.Inst. C. E. Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, substantive pro tem., is transferred from the Indus Left Bank Division to the Indus Right Bank Division vice Mr. Cameron, but will act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, in addition to his own duties, until relieved of that office.

Mr. D. George, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, substantive pro tem., is transferred from the Southern to the Indus Left Bank Division vice Dr. Summers.

Mr. A Hill, C.I.E, F.C.H., Assoc. M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer Southern Division, vice Mr. George.

Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, Assoc. M. Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Public Works Department, Secretariat, to the Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District vice Mr. Hill.

Mr. J. B. Chapman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the office of the Consulting Architect to Government is appointed to act as Under Secretary to Government Public Works Department, vice Mr. Shoubridge.

Mr. Anthony Nazareth, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Jamrao Canal Southern District during the absence of Mr. P. K. Chitale, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on privilege leave.

Mr. R. J. Kent, Assoc. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is appointed to hold charge of the Presidency District, vice Mr. R. R. Maneer, Assoc. M. I. C. E.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

"L'Affaire Pelletan" in the Chamber.

RESULTS OF THE ENTENTE.

A CARNIVAL OF COOKS.

PARIS, APRIL 1.

On Tuesday Chamber discussed "L'Affaire Pelletan" all the afternoon. It seemed inevitable before the sitting opened that the Ministry would fall. A secret scrutiny had shown that there was a majority of three or four against the Government. But, whatever M. Combe's defects as a statesman, no one ever accused him of failing to look a situation in the face. He saw his danger and took precautions. The rebels were reduced by the arguments which he best knows how to apply. It is reported that they have all succumbed, and will follow their leader to the ballot box. The resolution which has been prepared entirely burks the question and conjures up the spirit of some ancient Committee, which met in 1891 and pondered the general state of maritime and colonial defence. A defeat on the eve of the municipal election, upon which the Prime Minister counts to show the solidity of the country in the war against the Church, would be particularly mortifying. Therefore he has adopted his extremest measures to avert it. It must be confessed that from the international point of view, that is to say, in the interest of the Anglo-French negotiations, it were better that this Government—certainly the most Anglophile Government of modern times—retained its power until, at least the new Session after the holidays.

A change of Cabinet might mean a change of policy. The work of M. Delcasse could hardly fail to be rendered more difficult. If, as some people suppose, M. Etienne or M. Doumer were entrusted with the formation of a Ministry, the present Minister for Foreign Affairs—certainly one of the ablest statesmen in Europe—would probably be forced from office. Such a result would be little short of a calamity for Great Britain, which is anxiously awaiting the successful termination of the present pourparlers. Further-more, if M. Etienne were himself to take the portfolio of the Foreign Office, a contingency which is not at all remote, there is reason to fear that his strong and somewhat assertive personality would not only create internal jealousy and dissension, but lead to a cutting of the communication between London and Paris. The alternative of a Ribot administration could hardly be expected to lead to happier results. Eminently respectable though he is, M. Ribot is a weak-kneed politician and could hardly hold together the rampant forces of Republicanism. A frankly Nationalist combination would be worse still: the curious and regrettable fact is that the attacks upon England come from a quarter which in theory, should be in harmony with a country of constitutional and monarchical institutions. One can hardly be surprised, however, at the patriotic Frenchman's quarrel with M. Combes. He has not only obliterated Congregation from the national dictionary but his Minister of Marine has almost obliterated the fleet as a fighting power. M. Pelletan's appearance before his accusers, the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry, has been marked by a strange reticence. He has declined to reveal the facts. It is small wonder that the "Temps" contrasts this concealment of the truth with the frank exposure of a faulty military system by the Committee on the War, in England. It is the more strange because, according to a likely story, M. Pelletan has shown almost touching confidence in foreign experts in allowing them to come to close quarters with the secrets of the submarine. But in getting rid of M. Combes the patriot must also consider who he is putting in his place. The known evil is better than the unknown. Moreover, having "eaten the priests," the Prime Minister has in view another and less questionable diet. Next Session will be taken up with that important measure—not without interest to observers across Channel—the Two Years Military Service Bill.

The "entente" expresses itself in various ways. One is in clothes. Now your Englishman, aforetime, often offended the nice eye of the Parisian by appearing in the most impossible of garments. He had made a little mistake in geography. He had taken the Boulevards for the Isle of Man. Now the Boulevards do not like to be taken for a tourist centre. There are no bathing-machines there and no single to excuse those yellow boots and knickerbockers and, more fearsome than all, the briar-pipe and the violent cap. One day two men of this class took a train going out from the Gare du Nord. One hardly knew which to admire most, the pattern of their stockings, the broad stripes of their caps, or the splendour of their waistcoats. They were thoroughly at home, and they talked in a loud voice, condemning the idiosyncrasies of those absurd creatures the French. One feels sorry for them—and for the French. From the looks of their fellow-passengers these strange and uncouth sons of Albion were not very popular. It is quite certain that no one would have been more surprised at it had they been able to translate those expressive little shrugs into the current Birmingham tongue than they themselves. As it was, they believed they were doing a good turn to France by being on her soil at all. But this kind of advance agent of the British Empire is rapidly disappearing. One looks for him in vain now. It must be put down largely to the "entente." English tourists, even of the class to which nothing is obvious, have discovered that the French have feelings about dress and department that are of no particular consequence in themselves, but in the sum total make up the complete man and the complete tourist. The tourists is a very important person if he only knew it. That is what is complained about, he does not know how important he is, how he stands for England to the great mass of the Continent that only knows England by him. Therefore, in his ribbed stockings and his tan boots he not only wrongs himself, but he belittles his Empire. The French have an artist's eye for the well-turned out or the picturesque. The Arab in his red fez and white flowing robes is regarded as a welcome addition to the panorama of the Boulevards. Probably it is his gala costume when he is at home. But no one supposes that the cockney clerk, who comes abroad in the "get up" of Appy Ampstead on a Bank holiday, would dream of visiting his future mother in law in such a garb.

Enough said; he has learned better manners since then. The Boulevards and the central parts of the town are full of English people just now, but there are no sartorial eccentricities. The delegated merchants and the M.P.s have perhaps had their share in changing this. Their outward man was correctness itself—the polished top hat and the irreproachable frock. And this Easter crowd of fresh-faced Englishmen and charming Englishwomen are as well groomed as if they were in Hyde Park. In matters of dress it is not always necessary to follow the man from Blank's that is to say, to advertise the fact, in letters of gold, that we are here for a few days only, and we do not care how many international corns we tread upon. The question of ladies' costume is vastly more delicate and more complicated. The reason why the Englishwoman abroad is not always taken at her face value, for she is pretty enough to defy competition if someone had only explained to her the philosophy of clothes, is that she allows her fancy to run riot in colours. That really well-cut blue dress, for instance, is not enhanced by the addition of a red toque. Neither is the green veil an improvement to the complexion, or those savage looking beads and reticules and hanging things a set-off to the figure. As has been said, they are very small matters, but many a mickle makes a muckle. These small things count in the balance of the entente. The French are artistic because they cannot help themselves. They like their visitors to feel at their ease, but not to appear in their shirt-sleeves. After all, the City of Light deserves some consideration it has taken pains to make itself beautiful.

The Paris cooks have their yearly Salon just as the painters and the automobile makers. It is being held this year on the left side of the water, in the narrow and ancient "Rue de Grenelle." One sees all manner of culinary triumphs. There are pyramids of chickens, covered with gelatine tongues "dressed" beyond recognition; succulent portions hidden away in airy towers of pastry; wondrous creations in sugar and spice and the other raw material of the accomplished kitchen artisan. There is a positive mansion in sugar, with countless windows and architectural details. Two strange figures, cunningly contrived of [illegible] squat upon the central porch, approached by a splendid flight of sugared steps, and waxen flowers bloom in the garden. It was whispered that this chef d'œuvre had taken the artist fifteen days to make. One had been told that every article exposed to competition must be tasted by the judges, and perhaps visitors expected to see a chimney-pot nibbled off or a window sacrificed to critical palates. But the fair structure was intact; the judges had evidently refrained. One only wondered who would eat this sugary triumph, and whether all the chemists shops in Paris would be equal to the inevitable demand upon their nastiest decoctions.

It seemed like disloyalty to an art to which so many of us owe our good tempers, to leave without conversing with the president. A tall man he was, amiable withal, but full of dignity and pride in his profession. He was asked as to the modern tendencies of eating. He shook his head sadly. "People spend less than they used to do upon their kitchens," he said. A cook must work with good materials, and if those materials are wanting then his work suffers. Asked for the characteristic of the age, he said: "C'est la cuisine a la vapeur." We eat and we cook in a hurry nowadays. The work of the artist suffers in consequence. Then, too, we have lost the habit of dining; we eat now at cheap restaurants. One reason is, I think, he observed, that we have no longer the digestion of our ancestors, we are too precocious. Look at the youth of to-day; they begin smoking at twelve, whereas our grandfathers began at thirty. The result is, we find ourselves leaving off these things at thirty. And he instanced himself, sadly, as an awful example. When he was asked whether he thought the present-day chef had that acute sense of his art that led Vatel to commit suicide when the waves carried away the banquet he had spread for his patron, the president of the chefs hesitated. We should feel a natural chagrin in such a case, he said; but I do not think we should kill ourselves for such a cause. And who shall say that suicide amongst the cooks is any more praiseworthy than amongst other artists?

Conciliation is in the air. The French Press is admittedly on our side save the recalcitrant Patrie; the German newspapers have become positively honeyed in their tone towards England; and Russian semi-official organs brandish the olive branch. For an explanation of the last of the phenomena, a Russian diplomat of wide experience in response to a query as to what is the reason of this "volte face" replied a day or two ago: "It is no "volte face, it is the natural result of natural causes. Real Russian opinion is not hostile to England. In dealing with foreign affairs the newspapers speak for themselves and for their readers. They are not 'inspired' by the authorities. That only applies to home affairs. Therefore you may take it that this present friendliness is not dictated by any political necessity of the hour—it is a frank expression of public opinion. When, a short time ago, articles unfavourable to England appeared in the St. Petersburg Press, it was merely the response to the unexampled hostility of the English organs. Since then there has been a welcome change of tone, a striking modification of language, on the part of the English journalists. The overtures have come from Great Britain, and Russia has, of course, accepted them in the spirit in which they are offered.

SEA FACE WALL BUILDING.

An interesting piece of work is nearing completion at Colaba viz., the reconstructed Sea Face Wall in the Goods yard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The old wall was washed away during the last monsoon, and the Engineering Staff of the Railway decided to reconstruct it on a system much in vogue in Europe and America but we believe hitherto never adopted in India for the purpose in question i. e, to build the wall of reinforced cement concrete. The chief advantages of this method of construction over masonry are, greater strength, (and consequently reduction in material) greater speed and simplicity in manipulation and hence reduced cost. In this particular case, however, "reinforced" concrete has one special advantage, in that when the wall is completed it will form one solid and homogeneous monolithic mass, affording no cracks or crevices for the sea to encroach upon or work its way into.

The length of the new wall constructed is about 180 feet; the height 21 feet from foundation. The old wall was 10 feet thick at the base and tapered to 6 feet at the top; but in the new construction the thickness has been reduced to 7 feet 9 inches at the base and 4 feet at the top. The design is simplicity itself, being one solid mass of cement concrete, with their metallic bonds of expanded metal sheets embedded in and running right through the length of the wall parallel with the faces. The wall has been practically moulded in situ by erecting for its front and rear faces Prices patent centring (or thin metal sheets) and the material poured in between two faces and well rammed. The centring is of course readily removed, as soon as the concrete has set, the time required being about three days.

The work has been designed and executed by Messrs. Marsland Price and Co. of Nesbit Road Mazagon, under the superintendance of Mr. Young, Resident Engineer and Mr. Tickell, Chief Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and although it was only commenced about the end of January and was much hindered at first by the high tides which prevailed then, it is now almost finished. The result of this new departure in sea wall building will be watched with interest by Engineers and others interested in such matters.

MAHABLESHWAR.

Mahableshwar is not quite the charming sylvan retreat this year that it usually is. It is very hot, according to a correspondent who visits the hill regularly and appreciates its advantages highly. The locusts who found it out early this season still remain, and apart from devouring the green and so spoiling the shade and beauty of the place, they are a nuisance, getting in the way of energetic walkers or riders. They have apparently disturbed all the bees and hornets in the neighbourhood for there are several cases of individuals being attacked by swarms of these pests. They fell on the tonga-ponies of a party driving on the Satara road not long ago. The horses were frightened and jibbing, backed till the tonga turned right over into the middle of the hornets' very nest. While cutting the harness so as to free the terrified horses, the owner of the tonga was badly stung about the face and neck. One horse proved to be so badly stung that he died of blood poisoning in a few days. So much for the vicarious damage the locusts can do, for had the hornets the leafy shade they are accustomed to, they might not have attacked the tonga horses with such fatal vehemence.

Socially Mahableshwar is very quiet so far. There is little doing, the races and tournament time not having yet set in.

The cost of the University Boat Race may be approximately given as £600 for each crew, or a total cost of some £1,200 for the annual "Battle of the Blues." The race rarely takes more than twenty minutes, so that the cost works out at about £60 per minute, or £1 12s. 6d. every time the oars dip into the water.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

VIRUS FOR RATS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master moved:—"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the following paragraph, and he be requested to report whether it is desirable to resort to the virus prepared by Dr. Danysz, for the destruction of rats, with a view to reduce the severity of the recurring epidemics of plague in Bombay. If it is desirable, the Commissioner will please give an approximate estimate of the expenditure necessary to carry out the experiment for one year:—In the Chamber of Deputies, complaint was made by the representatives of rural constituencies in certain departments of the immense damage to crops done by rats, and the Minister of Agriculture (M. Mongeot) promised to see what could be done for the extermination of these vermin. In fulfilment of this promise, he applied to the Pasteur Institute. It was decided to try a virus prepared by Dr. Danysz and tested successfully, on a small scale, in Paris and in Hamburg some years ago, when an account of the experiments was given in the "British Medical Journal" Accordingly, on January 28th, some members of the staff of the Institute, under the direction of Dr. Roux, left Paris to conduct a campaign in the Charente departments, where the rats were causing great ravages. On February 24th, Dr. Roux reported to the Minister of Agriculture that the campaign had been completely successful, the ground chosen for the experiment was an area of 1,200 hectares which had been devastated by the rodents. Small pieces of bread and crushed oats soaked with the virus were placed on the ground near the innumerable rat-holes . . . By means of this ammunition 95 per cent. of the rats were slain. Their dead bodies were found in the holes in heaps of 15 or 20. The following was the method adopted to estimate the havoc wrought among the rodents. In a field of 1 hectare in area, the number of holes was found to be 12,484. All these were carefully stopped. Two days' later, the number of fresh holes was counted and found to be 1,304. The field was then treated with poisoned oats, the bait being laid down close to the holes. A week after the holes were again stopped and the fresh ones afterwards counted, when only 37 were found. This is taken to show the extent to which the rat population had been decreased. . . . The virus is absolutely harmless to those who handle it, and to all animals other than rodents. In recognition of M. Roux's services, the Minister conferred on M. Roux the Commandership of the Order of Agricultural Merit."

Dr. Jehanghir J. Cursetji seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

COMMISSIONER'S POWERS.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola moved that a section be added in the municipal Act to the following effect and that the same be forwarded to Government for necessary legislation:—"That wherever in this Act the expressions 'in the opinion of the Commissioner,' or 'the Commissioner is of opinion,' or 'it appears to the Commissioner,' or similar expressions are used the Court shall presume that the facts covered by such opinion are prima facie correct only.'" He said under the present Act an accused person was deprived of his right to prove his innocence before a magistrate.

Mr. Vakil seconded the proportion which after some discussion was put to the vote and lost.

TREATING ROADS WITH WESTRUMITE.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner with regard to the treatment of a road or roads with Westrumite:—"I have to state that I am now in a position to obtain a small supply of Westrumite locally and propose to carry on an experiment with it. The Executive Engineer has selected the Apollo Pier for the experiment and he estimates the cost of the work at Rs. 1,470. I forward herewith the estimate and request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a grant of ray Rs. 1,500 for the purpose from surplus cash balance which amounts to Rs. 1,474 808 as shown in the Statement circulated with the Agenda of the Corporation for the month of April 1904. The quantity of Westrumite to be purchased is about 8-11 tons and the Apollo Pier from Wellington Fountain to the Bunder Carriage Shed will be treated with it."

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey moved that approval be given to the Apollo Pier Road from Wellington Fountain to the Bunder Carriage Shed being treated with Westrumite as an experiment and that sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 1,500 to meet the cost of the experiment.

Sir Bhalchandra said that the Company were desirous of performing an experiment some six months ago without charging anything for the supply of the article. Their officers now informed them that the article had been used with advantage in England and elsewhere and that experiments might be tried in the city.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim was also in favour of trying the article inasmuch as the cost was not after all much.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Vakil thought that the Corporation ought not to try the experiment at their own expense. The Company might if they chose do it at their own expense on any road considered suitable by the Commissioner. He moved an amendment to this effect, which was, after some discussion carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

HOUSING OF THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Common Sense" seems to have so styled himself in irony. Misrepresentation is the chief feature of the letter from beginning to end. The scheme as I originally proposed still remains the most potent factor in what "Common Sense" calls my second scheme. The affirmation that I am asking concessions from Government and the Municipality is misrepresentation No. II. The idea that the insanitary quarters at present occupied by mill-hands should, when vacated by them, be filled by other poor persons is one which cannot be too strongly condemned. The mis-statement that my scheme provides only for 5600 persons shows only a peculiar obliquity of vision. However as my leisure time will, for sometime to come, be fully occupied in carrying out the scheme rather than in any futile discussions, I mean to confine myself to explaining the object of the scheme to any one who shows his willingness to assist the city in its needs.

I may mention that during the last three days four more gentlemen have joined the Syndicate making the number twenty-one. Two of these gentlemen have voluntarily written to me. I give below an extract from a letter I received from one of them which will show that fortunately in Bombay there are persons who do possess common sense.

"I came to see you in your office this after-noon but could not find you. I write this to inform you that you will kindly put my name as one of the Members of the Syndicate to be formed for housing the poor of Bombay. I have read regularly with great interest the discussion going on in the press and I quite agree with your views. Push on with perseverance until the good that you aim at is attained. Never mind irresponsible critics, who, I can say from my long worldly experience, will go on criticising even when your scheme actually provides for over 10,000 persons on a commercial basis thus showing to private capitalists the possibility of securing a fair return for their capital. You are a public man and ought to be thick skinned. Kindly send me about half a dozen copies of the prospectus so that I may prevail upon some of my friends to join the Syndicate."—Yours, &c.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY.

SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the report of the discussion at the Corporation meeting on Monday last re the reorganization of the Joint Schools Committees staff, I may be allowed to remark that although the salaries have been raised at a very high percentage, the fact reflects great credit on the Secretary and members of the Committee, who have done at last justice to their servants. There are, however, many old and deserving hands in the Municipal service, whose case seems to have been overlooked and who have for years received no promotion and are still in spite of long service in receipt of paltry salaries. I hope the City Fathers will carefully scan the Municipal records to find out if they can do any justice to those who have so long suffered for want of sympathy and support at the hands of those under whom they have been working.—Yours etc.

JUSTICE.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

CONFESSIONS OF A PHYSICIAN.

(Concluded from page 4.)

THE IMPATIENCE OF PATIENTS.

If Dr. Veresaeff is outspoken about doctors, he is no less candid in his remarks on patients:—

The exaggerated demands made of medicine, founded upon an ignorant belief in its omnipotence, are the physician's bane and fetter him hand and foot. A patient down with typhoid suffers from high fever, splitting head aches, night sweats; he is oppressed by delirium; these must be fought against with great precautions, natural remedies being chiefly recourse to; but only try to tell the patient that he must suffer, bathed in perspiration and tormented by hallucinations. He will turn from you and apply to a medical man who will not stint him in quinine, phenacetin and chloral, for he says: "What doctor is this who does not alleviate the patient's pain? No matter that this assuagement is bought at the price of the patient's strength: let the permanent ruin of his constitution be the result, let him lose for all days the power to combat disease independently; his pain was soothed, and that sufficed in itself. The most miserable patients in this respect are various exalted personages—impatient and spoilt, who blame the doctor for the slightest malaise, even when it is impossible to remove it. This explains why many doctors, of whom their colleagues speak with contempt, and to whom no medical man in his right senses would ever dream of applying, enjoy the greatest popularity with a certain section of the public.

Patients make no allowance for the enevitable difficulty of diagnosis in many cases, and an illness that demands long and systematic treatment is sure to be set down to the physician's bungling. But Dr. Veresaeff is as emphatic as anyone in Harley-street on the importance of faith:—

It is necessary to be an actor everywhere and at every step. This is of the last importance, because disease is not only cured by medicines and special treatment, but by the patient's spirits as well; a cheerful and hopeful mood is an immensely powerful factor in the struggle against sickness, and its importance cannot be over-estimated. The patient's whom I attended habitually, who warmly believed in me and would summon me from the other end of the town, derived much greater benefit from my treatment than those who applied for the first time; and in the beginning this was a source of surprise, for I merely saw an amusing coincidence in the fact. It was only by degrees that it dawned upon me that this was no sport of chance, that I was really powerfully reinforced by the confidence I had won: the energy of both patients and his entourage was wonderfully buoyed up thereby. The sick stand in pressing need of this faith, detecting with fine instinct any note of doubt or vacillation in the doctor's voice.

And in the sick-room a deportment breathing calm confidence came to me as a second nature; I issued my orders in an authoritative tone, brooking no contradiction, although a thousand doubts might be assailing me internally.

"Wouldn't it be better to try—?" queries the sceptical patient.

"I must beg you to do exactly as I tell you," I remark categorically.

"Only on this condition can I treat your case." And my whole tone implies that I am in possession of supreme knowledge, to doubt which would be a gratuitous insult.

Do not think that it is sufficient to win this confidence once; the struggle for its maintenance must be unceasing. The patient's illness is prolonged; one must keep a sharp eye on his psychical state as well as on that of his relatives; at the first sign of their losing heart, it is necessary—if only in outward appearances—to change the treatment, prescribe some new mixture, change the dose one has to take a thousand trivialities into account, straining all the powers of ones imagination, finely studying the character and taking stock of the mental development of the sufferer and those about him.

MOUNTAINS THAT CANNOT BE MOVED.

But, alas, there are mountains which faith cannot remove. We have such poignant glimpses of the doctor's work as this:—

A washerwoman suffering from eczema of the hands comes to me, or else a drayman with hernia, or a consumptive weaver; I prescribe salves, pills and powders all round and, myself ashamed of the farce I am keeping up, tell them in deprecatory tones that the chief conditions necessary for their recovery are as follows: that the washerwoman should not wet her hands, that the drayman should not strain himself by lifting weights, and that the weaver should keep out of dusty places.

Well may he conclude, in a phrase worthy of any of the prophets of Russian pessimism, that "great suffering humanity hangs upon the cross; his hands and feet are transfixed by cruel nails; and medicine bathes the ensanguined wounds with arnica and applies aromatic poultices."

It is very certain that this book will be read in some quarters with violent disagreement, but as we have said, there is no reason to impugn the author's impartiality or sincerity. He is, as may be gathered from the final passages given above, a species of cross between a realistic novelist and an earnest physician. The love of humanity in him is at perpetual conflict with professional callousness. Amongst its other aspects the "Confessions" has distinct interest as a study in psychology.

POPE'S COMMISSION.

CANON LAW TO BE REFORMED.

THE "Osservatore Romano" publishes the Latin text of Pius the Tenth's "motu proprio" decree for the codification of the canon law of the Roman Church.

The document affords a further illustration of the new Pope's eminently practical genuis. Pius X. again recalls the ambition of his Pontificate—the restoration of all things in Christ. To this end, he says, ecclesiastical discipline must needs flourish afresh.

During the lengthy course of her history the Church has been constantly legislating for the common weal, whether in conciliar decrees or ecclesiastical enactments of one sort or another. These laws were ever and anon reduced to order by the labour of canonists. These canonical collections have albeit assumed so inordinate a bulk with the growth of ages, and embody so many ordinances since abrogated or obsolete, besides various other laws, which, though still in force, have become, owing to changed times and circumstances, rather harmful than helpful to souls, that the Church discipline has suffered grievously in consequence. Many Bishops in the Vatican Council petitioned for reform.

Pius IX. reinforced certain censures; Leo XIII. introduced special legislation for religious congregations, and further reformed the Index. Now Pius X. resolves to put an end to the present reign of complexity and confusion by founding a Commission of Cardinals, under his own personal presidency, for reforming the canon law root and branch. Eminent theologians and jurisconsults are to be elected, with the Pope's approbation in each case, and the episcopate of the whole Roman Catholic world is called upon to render active aid in the prodigious undertaking. A committee of experts is to prepare material for the Cardinal Commissioners, who are required to submit all their resolutions and proposals to the Pope's individual decision.

It is rumoured among the Roman clergy that the Pope among other reforms, contemplates abolishing the practice of taking perpetual vows in monastic Orders and convents of women, on account of the grave scandals arising therefrom, particularly in recent years.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Influenza, Coughs and Colds. In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences to the patient. Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible; they allay the alarming symptoms and purify the blood; Nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies along they have been restored to health after every other means had failed.

SPENCER'S CANDOUR.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S OPINION OF LITERARY GIANTS.

A foretaste of the fascinating character of Herbert Spencer's autobiography, to be published about the middle of the present month, was given on March 31st in the "Times," which printed some extracts from the book.

The great author of "Synthetic Philosophy" discusses his literary contemporaries with a freedom and a frankness that are delightful. Neither of Ruskin nor of Carlyle had he a very high opinion He tells how when "The Stones of Venice" came to the office of the "Economist" of which he was at one time sub-editor, he opened the book with raised expectations. But, he adds:—

On looking at the illustrations, and reading the adjacent text, I presently found myself called upon to admire a piece of work which seemed to me sheer barbarism. My faith in Mr. Ruskin's judgment was at once destroyed. . . . . Doubtless he has a fine style, writes passages of great eloquence, and here and there expresses truths; but that one who has written and uttered such multitudinous absurdities should have acquired so great an influence is to me both surprising and disheartening.

Spencer, whose right to be called a philosopher no one has ever questioned, denied the title to Carlyle. Considering that he either could not or would not think coherently—never set out from premises and reasoned his way to conclusions but habitually dealt in intuitions and dogmatic assertions, he lacked the trait which perhaps more than any other, distinguishes the philosopher properly so called. He lacked also a further trait. Instead of thinking calmly, as the philosopher above all others does, he thought in a passion.

GEORGE ELIOT.

Of George Eliot, for whom he had more than a passing regard Spencer writes in a kindlier strain:—In physique there was, perhaps a trace of that masculinity characterising her intellect; for though of but the ordinary feminine height she was strongly built. The head, too, was larger than is usual in women. It had, moreover, a peculiarity distinguishing it from most heads, whether feminine or masculine; namely, that its contour was very regular Usually, heads have here and there either flat places or slight hollows: but her head was everywhere convex. But Spencer denies that he was ever in love with the creator of Adam Bede and Hetty Sorrel.

Another intimate personal touch is supplied by the following, which suggests an unknown romance in his life:—Physical beauty is a sine qua non with me; as was once unhappily proved where the intellectual traits and emotional traits were of the highest.

Spencer quotes with evident enjoyment a saying of Huxley's at his own expense:—"Oh! you know Spencer's idea of a tragedy is a deduction killed by a fact."

THE "LIVE CORPSE" CASE.

THE "live corpse" case was heard in the Dublin Police Court again on March 31st, when Mary O'Neill was charged on remand with defrauding a life insurance company of £3 by representing that her aunt, Mrs. O'Connell, was dead.

Mrs. O'Neill, it will be remembered, laid out the body, placed lighted candles round the bed, and told the old lady to keep her eyes closed and not speak to anyone who might enter. The aunt discovered what had been done, and went to the insurance office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady, Mrs. O'Neill said she thought she had a right to act as she did as the old woman, who was eighty-three, might go out at any moment like the snuff of a candle. She and another woman who came to lay out the "corpse" swore that the old woman looked "so rale dead" that they went off to get the money to "wake" her. (Laughter.)

She thought it was no harm. She had been keeping "the ould woman" and her four little orphans for twelve months. She believed the "ould woman" would really have died if somebody hadn't given her a "sup of porter" and told her that her niece had drawn her insurance money.

The magistrate said that the case had been clearly proved. He sentenced Mrs. O'Neill to two months' imprisonment for the fraud, and fined her £5 for making the false declaration of death.

"Wisha," cried the prisoner, on hearing the sentence, "what ill become of the poor orphans and me aunt? Won't ye let me off this time, yer worship?"

The policemen here urged Mrs. O'Neill to leave the dock. "Well," she cried, despairingly, "the poor ould woman hasn't the price of a hearse What'll she do at all?"

Then turning to her neighbour, amidst much laughter, she urged her to be sure and tell the ould woman that "I forgive her for all she caused me but hope she'll be a rale corpse before I come out."

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Thursday.—The barometer has risen briskly over the Punjab, but has changed slightly elsewhere. The depression in the northwest has almost filled up, but a shallow low pressure area is shown at the foot of the Kumaon Himalayas. Pressure is highest on the west coast and over the south of the Bay. Strong southerly winds continue at the head of the Bay, while in the Punjab the wind has changed to the north. The mean temperature has risen in Assam, the East Gangetic plain and the central districts of India, but has fallen briskly in the northwest. The heat is less than usual over Burma, Bengal and the west the of peninsula, and is normal or a little above elsewhere. The highest maximum is 110 at Chanda Showers have been received in parts of Burma, Assam, east and north Bengal and on and near the northwest Himalayas. The largest amounts reported are 1·33 inch at Mymensing and 1·15 inch at Sonemarg. Showers will now probably cease in the northwest but the southerly winds at the head of the Bay will probably continue and occasion rain over the delta of Bengal and Cachar. Elsewhere the weather promises to be fine.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small but show a fall at the majority of the reporting stations. The barometer varies very little from normal everywhere.

Winds remain practically the same as yesterday. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Neemuch, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Mormugao.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperature from normal are generally small. The maximum varied from 109° at Nagpur to 85° at Veraval and the minimum from 82° at Cuddapah and Jhansi to 65° at Belgaum and Poona.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clear almost everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weathe continues fine with passing clouds over nearly the whole country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	2
B Mandvi, Chakala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	9	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	15	15	31
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	16	10	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, 1 Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	22	16	42
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	8	15
G Mahim and Worli	7	3	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	17
Total	83	68	158*
Total plague deaths to date...	274,491	225,914	
Same date last year...	181	167	246

* This total includes one death amongst pilgrims from Mecca.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Tasmania is now busily celebrating the centenary of her foundation as a colony. These celebrations were intended to be held last year, but were abandoned owing to the outbreak of a severe epidemic of small pox. So far as chronological accuracy goes, this year would seem to be the more appropriate, the colonies in 'Van Diemen's Land" having been founded at Hobart Town and York Town in 1804. Both the settlement and the island as a whole were then made dependent upon New South Wales, with Macquarie as their first Governor.

The statistician is at it again—in America this time. His researches are curiously interwoven with Madame Patti's voice and the Brooklyn Bridge. In one hour's singing, he tells us, the great prima donna exerts an amount of energy equal to five foot tons. In the course of her artistic career he calculates that she has sung for about 25,000 hours. The amount of energy thus exerted, if all concentrated at one time and place would be enough to snap one of the gigantic cables of the bridge mentioned. Where he got his figures from we do not know, nor, for that matter, why he felt called upon to exercise the amount of energy required to make the calculation.

Accidents will happen on the best regulated newspapers. "La Presse," of Paris, has just found this out at its own expense. A day or two ago it published an interesting interview with the granddaughter of Sarah Bernhardt. She was a charming little girl who recited long extracts from the works of Francois coppee, and was about to oblige with some from Victor Hugo when her grandmother interfered, as it was her bed-time. Next day an unfortunate thing happened. "La Presse" published the following:—"Madame Sarah Bernhardt writes to us formally contradicting the interview published in our columns. She states that the child had no interview with the writer of the article, and did not even see him. There must therefore, evidently, have been an error as to the person interviewed, which we hasten to state."

While the archæologists of our own time find plenty to do in unravelling the meaning of the oldtime names borne by our towns and villages, it is very evident that in centuries to come their successors in Australia will find equally useful employment in settling after what English towns some of those in Australia are called. That the matter will not be always easy of decision is shown by the fact that in a new South Wales paper a lively discussion is at present being developed as to the original after which the town of Kyneton is called. Hitherto it has generally been assumed that Kineton at the foot of Edgehill, in Warwickshire, was the original, and Australian visitors to the motherland have paid it pilgrimage because of their interest in its Antipodean namesake. Now, however, an iconoclast uprises who declares that the derivation is all wrong, and that Kington, in Herefordshire, pronounced "Kinton," is the rightful bearer of honour.

Another must be added to the long list of human lives saved through the intervention of the faithful hound. In this case however, he was not a St. Bernard or Newfoundland, but a Danish boarhound, and it must be admitted that his lifesaving was quite unintentional. Perhaps it should be added that although the story is told as it comes from Danneborg it seems a little lacking in probability. A young Danish engineer, Mr. Helden Jensen, we learn has recently invented a flying machine. A day or two ago, having perfected his machine, he determined to give it a trial at Danneborg on market day. Everything went well at first, and he attained a height of some thirty feet. Then something went wrong with the machinery, and man and machine came to the ground together. A crowd rushed to the spot expecting to find him killed. Fortunately, however, he had fallen on a stout market woman who was selling fish, and his fall had thus been broken. The market woman also escaped injury by having her fall broken by an enormous boarhound which was standing beside her. What happened to the dog we are not told, but aeronaut and market woman escaped scot-free.

The bitter winter brought at least one satisfaction to Americans, and that a real though an unkind one. It is said to have reduced the number of sparrows—there known as "English sparrows"—by millions. It must be confessed that their unpopularity is of their own making, for they have shown themselves the deadly and untiring enemy of every native bird, whom they have driven before them in some cases out of existence. So much of a pest have they become in this and in other ways that in some States, of which New York is one, it has been made a misdemeanour to feed them. Yet they were first introduced from England, not from any sentimental reasons, but in the hope that they might prove useful in ridding the trees of Philadelphia of certain insect pests which were destroying their foliage. The sparrows arrived dallied for a time with the insects, found them unpalatable, and ever afterwards left them severely alone. Meanwhile they themselves increased and multiplied and became a far greater pest than the insects had ever been. One cannot help thinking, by the way, that if the sparrows have suffered so the other rarer birds, in whose interest their decrease in numbers is welcomed, must have suffered even more.

An interesting story is told in connection with the supply of palm branches which are sent to Rome for use at Easter from San Remo. Bordighera, and the neighbourhood. Three centuries and a half ago a seaman of San Remo named Bresca obtained for himself and his descendants the privilege of supplying those for the Vatican. It was granted in 1554, the year in which the architect Domenico Fontane undertook the re-erection of the great obelisk which now stands in front of St. Peters but which at that time was lying prone upon the earth. Many attempts had been made to set it up, but until the energetic Sextus V and his architect attempted it they had all failed. So set was the Pontiff upon success that when Fontane's plans were finally determined upon an edict was published inflicting the punishment of death upon any bystander who by speech or cry should disturb the workmen employed. The day came, and an enormous crowd assembled. Amid a deathly stillness the granite colossus was dragged from its bed with mighty cables. Suddenly it began to sink back again, the cables slipped and seemed about to part. Sextus frowned, the workmen turned pale the architect fainted. Then a voice from the crowd cried "Aqua! Aqua, alle funi!" (Moisten the ropes) It was done, the cables gripped again and soon the obelisk stood upright. The Swiss Guards had meanwhile seized upon the man who had broken silence and dragged him before the Pope. Needless to say however he was not punished. On the contrary, Bresca—for he it was—was given the rank of captain in the Papal Guard and the privilege of supplying the Easter palms for the Vatican.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

THAT was an interesting meeting, called by Dean Gregory's daughter at the Mansion House in aid of a proposed national training college for district midwives, says M. A. P. Plucky Miss Alice Gregory, who has practised for several years as a midwife among the poor, told of her long fight with Sairey Gamp. For, as Dr. Ingram truly said, if Mrs. Gamp, the nurse, has been swept out of existence, Mrs. Gamp, the midwife, still exists, and it is to national discredit that she does. The establishment of the college proposed by Miss Gregory will —helped by the Legislature—effectually extinguish Mrs. Gamp for ever. All that is needed is money. And surely money could not be devoted to a worthier object than ensuring that in their hour of trial the mothers of the poor should have the help of a scientifically clean and competent woman, instead of the maladministrations of those whom they are now compelled to employ.

What a striking personality is the Bishop of London! Evidently a man born to command. The long, aquiline nose, the piercing grey eyes, the lean, strong jaw and chin, the thin, curving lips assure that. In the old days he would probably have enforced his theology with a battle-axe. Emphatically I should say, a fighter. In appearance he reminds one of Mr. Sherlock Holmes, as we know him, and when the Bishop is serious you have Mr. Sherlock Holmes on the trail—all concentration ruthlessness, and fierce determination. But let him smile and the resemblance to the cold-blooded criminal expert vanishes. Instead, you have a genial humorist, a large-hearted, living breathing man. And you suddenly realise that this great dignitary of the Anglican Church is a man first and a bishop afterwards. That, no doubt, is why the poor love him.

There were other striking personalities at the meeting. In the chair was the Countess of Stamford, tall, slender, exquisitely dressed, with pale, proud patrician features and soft, languid speech, and by her side, in marked contrast, the sturdy figure of Dr. Annie McCall, ruddy, with brilliant brown eyes, speaking rapidly, forcibly, and directly. But both onlookers and strenuous players in the game of life were alike in the earnest desire that something should be done to lighten the burden originally laid upon the mother of mankind, a burden which presses especially heavily upon the poor.

Pray let me point out (writes a Scottish correspondent) that the Earl of Dalkeith is quite wrongly credited in your Birthday column this week with being the future Duke of Queensberry in England. The Dukedom of Queensberry is, like the Dukedom of Buccleuch (with which it has been joined for the last ninety-four years), a dignity of the Scottish Peerage, and carries with it no seat in the British House of Lords. Some of us north of the Tweed think it much below the dignity of so great a Prince as the Lord of Drumlanris and Dalkeith that he should sit in Parliament as a mere Earl of Doncaster. It was expected last year, on the occasion of the King's visit to Scotland, that he might honour his ducal host by advancing him to an English Dukedom, as was done in the case of the late Duke of Argyll, or perhaps reviving in his favour the extinct title of Monmouth. But, as far as I know, there was no such act in serious contemplation.

The death at an advanced age of the Hon. Lady Buchanan, widow of the distinguished diplomatist who represented his Sovereign, during his fifty years' service, at almost every capital in Europe, removes a singularly gracious and sympathetic figure. Lady Buchanan was the third daughter of the eleventh Lord Blantyre (a title now extinct), who was accidentally shot in the streets of Brussels during the Revolution of 1830. Miss Georgina Stuart married Andrew Buchanan in 1859, and had survived her husband for more than twenty years, during which she had lived a great deal with her only remaining sister, Caroline Countess of Seafield, at whose seat, Castle Grant in Morayshire, she died last week. Lady Buchanan possessed all the strength of character which marked her family, combined with a sweetness and dignity of manner which were very attractive. She leaves no issue.

Dr. George Williamson is about to publish "The History of Portrait Miniatures," and, Queen Alexandra having accepted the dedication, her picture in little has been specially painted by Mr. Alyn Williams for the chapter on modern work, and as frontispiece of the edition de luxe. Mr. Williams expected that he would have to be satisfied with a five minutes' impression when he went to Buckingham Palace, the author of the book having obtained him the honour of a sitting. He was pleasantly surprised for the Queen not only posed for nearly an hour, but proved herself exactly the critic to delight an artist. In his own words, she has knowledge and a keen eye and is never vague in her judgment of a picture. He describes Queen Alexandra's expression as sweet and singularly free from worry; her complexion being as fresh and natural as a girl's. Her eyes struck him as being of a light sapphire blue, but the Queen herself corrected this impression by telling him they were grey. He has painted her in profile, simply dressed—by her own desire—in palest heliotrope, with a collar of pearls round the throat—in fact, in the dress which she wore at the Skating Carnival at Hengler's the other week.

The artist who will represent with his portrait of the Queen some of the best modern work in Dr. Williamson's book was recently elected a member of the R.B.A. He is the founder and Vice-President of the Society of Miniature Painters, and paints his charming portraits in a big studio in Grosvenor Street. Mr. Alyn Williams looks and talks like an artist. Tall and dark, with well-drawn features and particularly fine, searching dark eyes, his sense of humour keeps him from despair at the vagaries of his numberless sitters. He paints rapidly, and is doing more work than any other miniaturist in London. Cigarettes seem to be his only weakness, for he smokes as he works, and generally gets through thirty a day.

When the possessors of equally abounding vitality but of differing temperaments, unite in a work of art, the result may easily be discord; but in the case of Mme. Blanche Marchesi and Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, who joined forces last Tuesday at St. James's Hall in a recital of absorbing interest, the effect produced upon their numerous audience was one of pure delight, since the Henschels' joint appearances—now so sadly ended there has been, perhaps, till now, only one other really artistic combination—that of Herr and Frau von Dulong. But the singers of Tuesday are capable not only of the charm and unity of their predecessors, but of la whole gamut of tragedy and comedy beside. Their voices blended without effort they were equally sincere, equally apt in their artistic insight; and whether in the sombre farewell of Schubert's Hector and Andromache, or the wild, gipsy-like spirit of Duorak, the broad comedy of Jocky and Jenny, or the mischievous sparkle of "La Petite Lingere," they were equally matted.

Both artists have been frequently heard alone. Perhaps at any other time too much could not be said of Madame Marchesi's selections from the almost unknown Pluddemann, of the still melancholy of Segurd Lie's truly Scandinavian "Snow," of her irrepressible gaiety in Lowe's "Niemandhat's geselin and of Mr. O'Sullivan's touching interpretation of "Anacreon's Grave," by Hugo Wolf, his splendid outburst in Schubert's "Heliopolis," and his finely unaffected rendering of the drollery of Kipling's "Just-So Story" songs, recently set by Edward German. But although all these would evoke unusual enthusiasm, even in the weary critic of the forty weekly concerts we are now enduring, it is the duets which claim attention. Marking as they do an epoch in the musical history of London concerts, they deserve the appreciation and gratitude of both professional and amateur.

Mr. Mornington Cannon, the famous jockey, sometimes tells of a curious experience which befell his father, the well-known and highly respected trainer, some years ago. One day the late Lord Russell of Killowen and a party of friends paid a visit to Danebury. Next morning two well-dressed strangers drove up to the stables in the very carriage that Lord Russell and his party had used the previous day, and asked to see Mr. Cannon. They explained that they were friends of Lord Russell's, had intended to accompany him the day before but had been prevented from doing so at the last moment. Could they be shown round? Certainly; and with the hospitality for which the master of Danebury is famous they were invited to stay to luncheon. The stranger made themselves very agreeable, and were particularly interested in Mr. Cannon's splendid collection of racing trophies, presentation cups etc. "Aren't you afraid of burglars with all this valuable stuff about?" asked one of the visitors. "No," replied his host, and gave a call. In response to which a formidable white bulldog rolled into the room. "No," repeated Mr. Cannon as he patted the dog's head, "I am not afraid of burglars with this chap on the premises. I'd be sorry for any burglar he got hold of."

A CHARMING story is told by a "Times" correspondent of M. Brunel, a professor of French on board the Britannia—the home of the British naval cadets—whose death occurred the other day. A cavalry captain in Paris during the siege, he became disgusted with the weakness of the Provisional Government, threw in his lot with the Commune, was made a general, and commanded on the Place Vendome on the day that it was carried by the Versaillais. He was seriously wounded, but crept behind a porte cochere, and laid there for several hours, when at last he recovered sufficiently to hail a passing cab. He was taken to a safe retreat, and nursed till his recovery by his devoted wife, when he escaped to England.

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THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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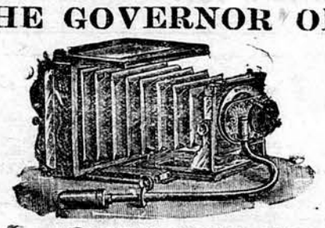

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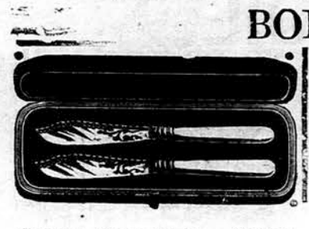

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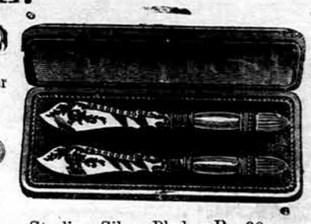

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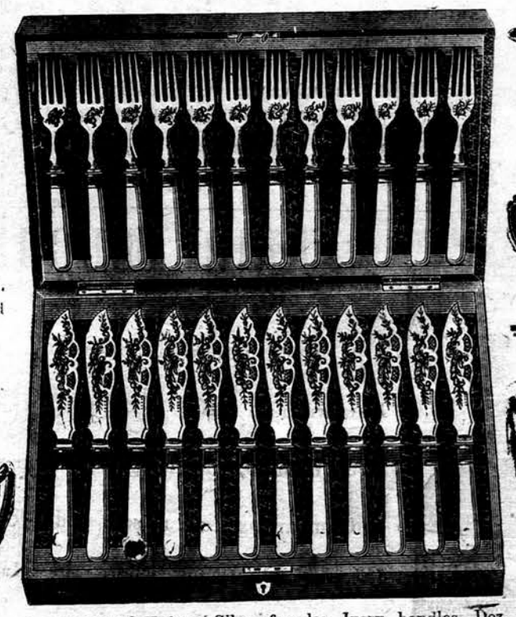

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